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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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# Agricultural.

MERIT VS. PEDIGREE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In an editorial August 1st, commenting upon the article copied from the Chicago Tribune, written by Mr. Gideon Pitts, entitled "Merit vs. Pedigree," you say that said article "is founded entirely upon a misapprehension of what is claimed by those who favor the preservation of the records of breeding stock." Being intimately acquainted with Mr. Pitts, and knowing his theory and knowledge of breeding choice stock, which he has practiced for more than half a century with great success, I wish to correct some ideas set forth in your article, which perchance may show the misapprehension was on your side of the fence.

There is nothing in the article written by Mr. Pitts advising breeding from stock whose history is unknown. But, on the contrary, he is very particular to know its history, and to know also beyond a peradventure that it possesses individual merit. Blood with merit, not without, is his motto. You do Mr. Pitts injustice by intimating because he would discard a so-called thoroughbred without emanating from the pen of Mr. Pitts, or counsel, or advice from his lips in relation to breeding choice stock, will never mislead the young or inexperienced, but rather guide them safely and surely to

and invariably given: "breed from none but well bred stock, which possess merit in

and of themselves." Mr. Pitts values blood pedigree and register as highly as any one, but these alone, although given with all the elaborate statements of the most fastidio is monopolist, will result in a disastrous fiasco about which there can be no misap-

HONEOYE, N. Y., Aug. 13, '82,

The article referred to by our correspondent appeared in the FARMER of August 1st. We published the short extract from the fact that we believed the statements in it to be misleading. One of these statements was the following:

"One of the most emineut breeders the purposes that a man wants to keep sheep for—that is, their intrinsic worth the unregistered sheep was just as good—a confession I was not looking for, as he has always been a great stickler for ped-

Such a statement as this from an old and successful breeder like Mr. Pitts, would have a strong effect upon a young breeder, or one just starting out. There is nothing in it to show that the history of an animal was an essential point to know before using it to breed from. Breeding is one of the purposes for which sheep are kept, and we do not believe any successful breeder will announce that an unregistered one, and therefore one whose record and breeding cannot be traced, is as good to breed from as one whose record is established. The statement that breeding is as essential as individual merit, which our correspondent says Mr. Pitts has always insisted upon, does not appear in the Chi cago Tribune, from which we copied the article, and we are very glad our correspondent has corrected the impression which such a quotation from Mr. Pitts would be apt to have. We thoroughly believe in breeders being equally as careful in selecting stock of the highest individual merit. as well as of the best strains of blood to breed from and do not think that he who ignores either will ever be

THE Delaware County, Pa., Agricultural Society offers a premium of \$250 for the best herd of Jersey cattle, (bull and four cows or heifers), all ever one year old, to be shown at Elwyn, October 4, 5, 6 and 7. Competition open to the world.

CROP REPORTS. The value and success of the present system of crop reports now in use in this State is becoming more and more clearly apparent. At the outset many farmers were opposed to the system of issuing official reports of the prospects and outcome\_of the various crops. It was claimed that these repor's would prove of more benefit to speculators and dealers than to the farmer, and in fact would be used to decrease the value of farm products. That they were wrong in their views is now plainly shown by a careful observation of the practical results that have followed the publication of these reports. In the first place, it must be remembered that dea'ers and business men must and will have such reports even if they have to secure them at their own expense; and in the western States, railroad officials who have land to sell, make it a point to collect and publish them. These reports, for various reasons, are generally highly colored, as will be seen by reference to those published this spring from the northwest, where there are as yet no established systems on the part of the States

and territories for supplying such information. Were such reports to go out from all the States, the results would be at once apparent in the fluctuating effect they would have upon the market price of the various farm products, and in stimulating gambling in grain options. But in a number of the most important States, such as Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, and some others, State officials collect from the farmers themselves, condensed reports of the prospects and outcome of the various crops, and these act as a corrective on the sanguine and often exaggerated reports put in circulation by interested parties. The last report from Mr. William Jenney, the present efficient Secretary of State, will show what we mean. Full details of the wide-spread damage experienced from the rains during harvest were promptly placed before the farmers of the State, and enabled them to judge understandingly of the probable results on the markets. The promptness with which this was done reflects credit upon those who have this work in charge; and we have seen this report copied into all the leading papers of the country

-agricultural, commercial and political. The best measure of the value of these reports is the attention that is given them by the commercial press and grain dealers of the country. They know and appremerit that he would retain an animal ciate their value, and often, while insisting with merit whose history was unknown. upon their inaccuracy, base their calcula-Paragraphs quoted from the articles tions upon them. The farmer has an equal chance to profit by them merchant or speculator has.

So far as our own State is concerned, the thoroughness with which these reports have been prepared for the past three or four vears is worthy of all praise, and they are be coming more extended and therefore more valuable as the officials, aided by experience, perfect the system by which they gather this information. Mr. Jenney has given a decided value to them, largely, we believe, because his knowledge of the wants of the farming community was learned in a practical school, and he certainly deserves great credit for the marked improvement

made under his administration. We believe the time will come when this work will be placed under the control of a separate department of the State government, but until it does we hope to see the State department in the hands of some practical farmer of enlarged and liberal views, so that the value and importance of these reports may be increased, and the work that has been done by Mr. Jenney in establishing it on a practical and thoroughly systematized basis be not lost. Under a continuance of the careful personal supervision it has had from Mr. Jenny, it can be made still more useful in the future, and the farming community should see that this is done.

SHORTHORNS VS. JERSEYS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer To-day I have received the FARMER of the 15th inst., containing my communication in reply to yours in your issue of the 8th inst., and your comments thereon. An editor should always carefully study a communication before commenting thereon. In what I wrote I did not pretend to give my own views, but merely to correct an erroneous impression which I thought your article conveyed. I knew that country buttermilk was not worth two cents per quart, and I did not say that it was. I said the Jersey butter and buttermilk would bring 46 cents per day, "according to your figures," then gave the correct value of whole milk, struck a balance in favor of the Jersey, and added that my figures as applied to the State at large, were more nearly correct than yours, although I did not think either absolutely so. Indeed, my friend, I saw the "hole in the skimmer," and purposely left it for you to stop, in the hope that thereby should we attempt to arrive at the facts in such matters, you would see the necessity of being more guarded in your

I think I fully appreciate your position, viz., to get at the truth; to add to the gen. eral stock of knowledge in regard to the

merits of the various breeds of cattle, and give your readers the benefit of it. I have but the same object in view and article. Neither my reply, nor your comments thereon, would bear close criticism, and yet I don't care to launch out in praise of the Jersey, much as I admire them, or to say aught against the Shorthorn, even if I could truthfully do so. There is room enough in this great State for both, and if any farmer who does not admire the one would take the other, or their grades, to say the least they would much more profitable. I shall carefully rect any erroneous statements I may find therein against the merits of the gentle

August 16, 1882.

SELLING FARM PRODUCTS.

It is well perhaps that the millennium should be set at some indefinite day in the future, so that our strivings for its completeness should continue. We work for a measure, or the means to an end, hoping for a redress of grievances to alleviate present difficulties; a measure of success is reached more or less satisfactory. Still mountains of difficulties confront us that withstand our puny efforts to displace.

Arguing the matter abstractly from the standpoint of the producer, one is easily convinced that farm products should be held in first hands until the needs of nonproducers call for their consumption, and that the practice of massing such products at business centres is both expensive and useless. Farmers as well as other people are apt to be influenced by the selfish side of their natures, and are led to butt their heads continually against the inevitable. So long as farm products are the chief commodities of commerce, so long will speculators strive to manipu'ate these products, and stake their money on the turn of the markets. It is a question not often taken into the account, if these manipulations do not really help the farmer to realize a better price for his grain through the competition to buy, and that the burden, if grievous, falls upon the consumer, especially if he is at the end of the long list of leeches who feed upon the cent per cent profit which is added, while the commodity is passing through their brief ownership. The farmer, in looking at the price demanded at the other end of the line, feels that he is swindled out of the difference, which would very materially swell the profits of his farming, not realizing that the profit has been arbitratily added to the original bushel or pound or package, and that without this multiplied handling, his product would bring no more than before. It really opens up wider opportunities for profitable sales to the watchful farmer, in the chances to step

onsumers. This only applies to the lesser productions, and cannot be practiced with the larger money crops of the farm. These must be sold on the general market, and here is where the composite character of the successful farmer is discovered. He not only knows how to grow a paying crop, but he knows how and when to sell to the best advantage. There can be no rule laid down that will operate uniformly for selling farm products. That which comes nearest to giving universal satisfaction, is to sell when every one wants to buy, and to hold when every one wants to sell. This will do for those farmers who have not the ability, or do not care to keep posted in regard to supply and demand, but is very unsatisfactory to the thinking farmer, who desires to sell on his judgment as to the prospect for an advance or decline. Some farmers always go to the buyer for their information as to the best time to sell; these unsophisticated individuals are usually misled with the idea that such unselfish conservators of the farmer's

interests are actuated by an unmixed desire for his welfare, and they accept the information with a sort of gushing confidence that overlooks short weight, dockages, and half penny stealings. These sharp" buyers put on a kind of "willyou-come-into-my-parlor" smile, that cajoles the confiding victim into any beief that he desires, meanwhile despising the credulous dupe who so readily accepta his conclusions, reserving his respect for the farmer who knows what the product is worth, and demands its value. These two sets of farmers are always found in every neighborhood. The one considers it an insult to be offered a certain price for a product; the other will accept it in guileless ignorance of actual value. The one sells when he is ready and his judgment commends the act, the other sells when it

suits the buyer's interest to purchase. Farmers sometimes thoughtlessly ar range their payments to mature at a time when selling is suicide. The promise to pay at the indefinite period "after bar vest," which to the creditor may mean as soon as the grain is in the barn-is the rock on which many a farmer has split. His anxiety to secure credit made him willing to expose himself to the risk of

therefore undertook to correct your first | balanced his year's account on the winning side. Payments should come near the close of the year, when the season's products are mainly sold, for it is generally conceded that a farmer in debt cannot afford to bridge the chasm of the inactive still unpaid. The activity of the last three | sightedness of those who are responsible months of the year will usually furnish a satisfactory market in which to sell, and be said on the other side, so far as our own even if the early summer prices are sprung be found far superior to native stock, and by speculation and the outlook for the the pioneer first appeared in Michigan he incoming harvests, the waste of storage found a heavy growth of timber, frequentwatch your columns, and attempt to cor- and interest accumulations will usually ly upon marshy or swampy ground, and even up the difference in price. Farmers fermenting desire for big profits, which | mosquitoes and bull-frogs appeared to be are not in harmony with his avocation. The foundation of the solid farmer is laid raised. There were just two things the in small profits, occurring as frequently as pioneer could do: one was to go to work nature will permit. The season's round and fell the trees, clear up and drain the should furnish something to sell at every stage. Many farm products can be more advantageously sold if consigned on commission to reliable houses at the trade himself to some other State where nature centers. Wool, fruit, beans, and most was not so forbidding in her aspect. subsidiary crops that have a quotable Those who chose the former course, after value, usually bring better prices than years of toil, find that the cutting away of when sold in the home markets. The the forests, and the drainage of the soil, risk of consignment is now reduced to al- not only gave them fertile lands, but that

> almost every product offered by the far- animal fed, or a pound of butter made mers meets a ready sale, at a price greatly in until the axe of the pioneer had let in advance of previous years, and the farmer can as safely send his own products to a more remunerative market, as the pur- the destruction of the forests will tell chaser, who has to do the same thing, and us how the pioneer should have pay the same freight and commission. Farmers must become familiar with commercial reports. A regular reading of live on the barks of trees, mixed with them will familiarize him with the tone of the market, his judgment will become strengthened, and he will be better able to combat the specious one sided arguments

10 per cent, according to the perishable

of the buyer. Last week's report will not serve to influence him to sell now, nor any cock-and-bull story serve to cheat him out of the value of his product. When intelligence is matched with intelligence. profits will be more evenly distributed, and more commensurate with the labor

"SPARE THE FORESTS,"

A. C. G.

think it must be filled up with an article under this heading. The editors think their main object on earth is to save the forests, though what is to be gained by positions as were most available, and this over into the charmed (if not charming) saving the forests will probably prove a circle, and market his products fresh to difficult question to answer so as to convince forest owners of its utility. They cite the silliest stories in support of the generally believed theory that the destruction of forests tends to decrease the rainfall, and they are swallowed and reprinted all over the country. Here is an extract from a Boston paper which we find in the Gardener's Monthly, written in the usual style of such articles, asserting such and such things to be facts, in support of a

preconceived theory: "Horticulturists generally take the view that tree planting has a tendency to in-crease the rainfall, while the reverse is the case in sections denuded of correctness of this position is illustrated occurred in Utah during the past season than had occurred previously since the Mormons have held possession of that te. ritory. During the past ten years large of trees have been planted territory, and the agriculturists are now severance and foresightedness in this re-The subject of tree planting is on that has attracted universal attention during the last decade, and its benefits are beginning to be appreciated.

The editor of the Monthly sits down or the writer has no knowledge, in the following paragraph:

"To make the statement complete, should be added for every tree planted by the settler, they cut away perhaps a thou-sand of the native trees on their moun-tains. There is not a thousandth part of the timber to day in the Utah Territory there was ten years ago. About all the planting done in Utah has been fruit trees, which one would not suppose to have forest " influence. Outside of the locusts and cotton woods of Salt Lake City, what other planting has been done in the forestry way?"

The idea of reasoning upon such question as this from the results of one or fined to a single State or territory, is sheer reased since the forests have been cut menting. away. Is there any lack of rain in England or Ireland? For that matter how is it in Michigan this year? Has the cutting away of her magnificent forests caused a standing in this State since it was inhabited by white men as to-day, and our readforcing a sale, when the demand is usually ers will agree that we have seldom had

an article to this subject, and bewail the destruction that is being wrought in the forests of the country through the operations of lumbermen and farmers. It is the rule to prognosticate all manner of evils from this cause, and to bemoan the shortfor it. We think there is a good deal to State of Michigan is concerned. When the atmosphere laden with malaria from the only crops that could be successfully land, and reclaim it for the uses of agriculture; the other was to turn his back most nothing. The cost of carrying is the miasma that rendered life a burden usually too great, but the expense of to the new settler, vanished with the marketing is managed by commission forests. Until these forests were cut away men at a low rate, which ranges from 5 to nothing could be accomplished. The very timber was useless owing to the impassable quality of the product. The facilities for nature of the country surrounding it. Not shipping have stimulated prices, so that a bushel of wheat could be raised, not an day light to its utmost limits. Perhaps those who are so troubled about supported himself or his family so that they might yet be standing? Could he the stagnant water of the swamps or catholes, with the addition of a few bull frogs, and then shake himself to sleep with the ague to the music of the enterprising mosquito? The fact is the greater part of who were never placed in a position where the other side of the question was put

practically before them. The history of Europe is the same as our own country in this respect. Germany was a terra incognila to the Romans, who had been cleared away that the capabilever they have a spare corner, seem to ities of these countries were seen, and the work of the agriculturist in reclaiming the land commerced When woods were wanted they were grown just in such will be the result in Michigan.

Of what use is a forest if you do not utilize it? It produces nothing, and prevents anything else from being produced. Cut it down and turn it into cash, and in its place grow crops that will feed the people and enrich the grower. If timber s wanted, grow it as you would any other crop, and when it is ready to cut put it in market with as little compunction as you would a crop of wheat. Let us look at this question in a practical way, and do away with such sickly sentimentality.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN FARM-ERS.

A German author, Heinrich Semler, who has specially studied American agriculture, draws, in a work on the insignificance of North American competition in agricultural productions, an interesting comparison between the German and American farmers and peasants, a comparison which, in many cases, might be applied to the same classes in England. The German, says Herr Semler, is never so practical as the American. The former works hard, but the latter accomplishes more, because this style of reasoning from facts of which he is constantly considering how to save time and strength. He is not attached to the agricultural implements to which he has been accustomed from his youth, but constantly thinks how they can be brought to the highest state of perfection. Every improvement is at once adopted, not only by the intelligent and well-to-do farmers. but by every one who has more or less to do with agriculture. There are no such wide distinctions in America as exists between the educated German farmer and the German peasant. The educated German farmer is superior to his American colleague in scientific knowledge; he is his equal when the conquests of machinery in two seasons, or from observations con- the region of agriculture are in question; but he is his inferior as a business man, as nonsense. Abundance of facts can be saver of time, he is not so practical in quoted to show that the rainfall has in- small things, and not so fond of experi-

In drawing a parallel between the German peasants and the American farmers who are their equals as to property, it will always result unfavorably to the Germans. drouth? We never had so little forest The Americans are both more prudent and more active. If the small farmer cannot afford to have threshing and mowing machines and hay presses of his own he hires slack, and the deal inures most to the in- more rain. Let those "cranks" who call them. All his tools, even to the smallest.

terest of the purchaser, who can afford to conventions and talk learnedly about "the are of the best material and models of ex- universal education in the widest sense of wait for the profit with which, with a influence of forests on rainfall" come cellence. In a small household detail, that the word, who called into being the cultikeener foresight, the former might have into this State and inquire as to the facts. of coffee-mills, Herr Semler notices the vation of bees in one place, of fruit in an-The agricultural press frequently devote fact that in Germany the coffee-mill is other, and of tobacco in a third, and made cannot afford to become speculators, even the stagnant water that stood from year to habit alone enables the American, who eats ler, to facilitate the sale and purchase of in their own products. It generates a year in its dark recesses. Fever and ague, only three times daily, but better food, to agricultural products, which are now efrespects himself more than does the Ger- renders a man independent of all State asman. The best workman in America has sistance. often formerly been a very indifferent one upon so uninviting a prospect, and betake in Germany, which is owing to the improved social position in which he finds himself. Social circles can, of course, only To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. consist of persons enjoying an equal amount of education; but there is no FARMER of wheat as food for the horse and necessity that the educated classes should be cold and unapproachable to the working classes. The rivalry of nations, which becomes more intense every year and challenges their whole intellectual power, can no longer be led exclusively by the educated classes; the masses must bear their share in it, and that nation will win whose masses take the largest share. The front through the columns of the FARMER? class pride of the Germans is a national fault and misfortune, for it is a great hindrance to the intellectual and material development of the people. Not existing in America, the uneducated classes, who have equal rights with the educated, easily fill many a gap in the practical knowledge of the latter, are constantly enlarging their own horizon, and imbibing more refined manners. It is not the more favorable material position of the American workman that prevents social democracy from gaining ground in America, but his more favorable social position. If this forest saving talk comes from men class feeling in Germany were less strong, if German workmen, by intercourse with the better educated classes, had become more enlightened and intelligent, the Socialistic movement that is now a peril its present importance and bitterness. It dreaded its forests, fens and marshes, with is a mistake to think that the American youngsters and their mothers three bar-

their death-breeding vapors, and England was the same. It was not until the forests the German; the contrary is the case. The German master scolds and storms pretty frequently, and yet he has generally less command over his workpeople than the American master, who briefly and decidedly gives his orders, allows no smoking, and at once dismisses a lazy or disobedient servant. Non-indulgence is the common and exceptional custom, and has contributed much to rendering the working classes of America as capable as they are. No impossible demands are made, however, and at seven o'clock in the evening even agricultural labor ceases. In activity and excellence the American farmer's wife is much better than her fame in many a traveling author's mouth. Ste does not work so hard as her German sisdoes she fetch the wood, coal, and water.

time and labor-saving household machines afford an ease and facility of work unknown in German households. The are considered valueless and unredeemable are planted, on the coasts of Massachusetts and New Jersey, with cranberries which yield ten times as much profit as have kept 'in good heart,' not getting corn grown on the richest soil. There are thin and weak, while the pigs have been imestone mountains in Germany that growing without any sort of check or miserably support a poverty-stricken pop-hindrance. There is not a runt or stunted ulation. The same species of country in Vermont and Maine grows forests of the to finish off with we expect them to weigh sugar-bearing maple, which yearly yield 28,000,000 pounds of sugar and 1,000,000 first of January. But if the corn crop fails, gallons of treacle, both of excellent qual-

-two classes which in Germany are utterly careless of each other's advantage. The American merchants inform the farmers all, is now and has for several weeks been what agricultural products are most in demand in the markets of the world, and how they must be cultivated and packed in order to be rendered capable of exportation. The merchants know that close pens, up to their eyes in mud and they can import only when successful export puts their fellow-citizens in a position to buy. At first the exportation of peaches. fresh meat and living cattle to England was a failure, but the merchants did not rest until by advice in the papers, by circulars, and in meetings they had educated the producers and shipowners in resorting to the measures which would lead to the desired results. They were merchants of always kept sharp and exacting."

still held between the knees, while in these products capable of being exported. America it is screwed to the wall, thus The American Chambers of Commerce resaving half the labor. In Germany it gard the opening and securing of the generally takes three men to shoe a horse, world's market to agriculturists as their while in America one is sufficient. The first task. There exists in America numerapron used by German workmen impedes ous companies and societies in which them in climbing and even walking; the scientific men, merchants and farmers, American apron is slit up the middle to each adhering strictly to his own departthe height of the legs, and the two halves ment, co-operate unanimously and sucare bound around the ankle, which is both cessfully. German agricultural societies more pleasant and better protects the certainly reverence science, but they speak clothes. In some parts of Germany the too much of learned things, of salts and lal orer eats five times a day, during har- acids, and the peasants cannot understand vest time takes even six meals, and this them. They should seek, says Herr Semcompete successfully with the German. fected in a slow and clumsy manner, and The American drinks no brandy while at cost both time and money. North America work; he is not lazy as soon as his master's can teach the Germans much of the unback is turned, and being more respected, prejudiced and untiring self-help which

Feeding Wheat.

MUIR, Mich. Aug. 18, '82.

Who will speak intelligently through the other stock? It must of necessity be largely utilized in that direction, so great a proportion of the present crop being unfit for the wheat market. As food for horses I mistrust it must be used with caution. Some go as far as to say, "wheat is poison to a horse." Will those who have had valuable experience in its use come to the

Green Feed for Pigs.

Chas. Aldrich, an Iowa farmer who knows what he is talking about, tells how he is managing his herd of swine in the expectation of making them into excellent pork with very little or possibly no corn:

"The writer is raising about fifty pigs

which he hopes to market about Christ-

mas or New Year's, especially if the remunerative prices still prevail, and they will. These pigs were farrowed in June, and have been kept growing from the start. They are a mixture of Berkshire. Poland-China and Jersev Red. But at the present and rising prices of corn, and with the prospect of not over one-fourth to the country would never have attained of a crop, it seems quite a difficult thing to make pork. We are giving these dash of ground oil cake, bran, corn mea and water-the percentage of the last article being very large. In addition to this, in a sly nook, inaccessible to the sows, the pigs are treated to a neck or more of shelled corn and two or three pails of sweet milk per day. It is simply wonderful how quite young pigs will get away with the old corn-and how much good it will seem to do them. But the biggest and best element of food these porkers, old and young, are getting, is all the green oats and peas they can consume, in addition to the above. We sowed about an acre and a quarter with oats and peas, in proportions as nearly equal as possible. As soon as they had grown tall enough to make a swath we began mowter in the same rank of life; she does not ing them for these sows and pigs, altrouble herself about the cattle, neither though it seemed scarcely economical to do so. The high price of corn, however But nevertheless she is a pattern of a left no other alternative. We have still housekeeper. The good arrangements of left enough of this green food to last a the kitchen, and stove, and all sorts of week or more, and after that the old ones will have jewelry put in their noses to prevent them from rooting, and the herd will be turned on an early mowed meadow. American is not only clever in his house- where the young clover will be eight or keeping, in the treatment of his work people, and in his business, but also in the older pigs will be weaned. We have a choice of the products which he cultivates. field of sweet corn for the cows and pigs, The same kind of moors that on from which we shall very soon begin to the North Sea coasts of Germany draw such supplies as they will need. Later we intend to have as much green rye as our stock can eat.

"Upon this regimen our breeding sows upon an average 200 pounds each by the as it now seems there is imminent danger of its doing, our hogs will be fit for the The co-operation of American farmers cleaver before our green food gives out. and merchants has been of brilliant result | And that is the way we are raising our green feed which costs next to nothing at the main reliance—the sheet anchor, so to speak, of our this year's venture in swine. It would simply astonish those people who keep their pigs on corn and water in manure, thus inviting the cholera to come every day in the year, to see the satisfied way in which a quite young pig will devour a large green pea vine made still more succulent and refreshing by the morning dew! The way to make cheap and healthy pork is to provide such green

THE STALLION RACE AT ROCH-ESTER.

The great stallion race for a special purse at Rochester, N. Y., came off on Thursday last. Four horses were entered, namely Jerome Eddy, Black Cloud, Santa Claus and Van Arnim, but the latter was withdrawn. The attendance was small, but there was much heavy betting, and the buyers of the favorites were heavy losers, for the tail horse in the pools won the race. Before the first heat the pools sold at \$20 on Jerome Eddy, \$18 on Black Cloud, and \$8 on Santa Claus. The first heat was a battle between Black Cloud and Jerome Eddy, as Hickok drove Santa Claus only fast enough to save his distance. Black Cloud had two lengths the lead at the quarter, which he maintained to the third quarter, when Eddy closed up fast, and the first half of the stretch was traveled with them almost neck and neck. When twenty rods from the wire Eddy broke, leaving Black Cloud an easy winner.

Before the second heat Jerome Eddy sold \$22 to \$35 on the field. Then the pools took a sudden change, and Black Cloud brought \$25, Santa Claus \$18, and Jerome Eddy \$9. The start was an excellent one. Santa Claus took the pole from Black Cloud, and was two lengths ahead at the quarter, with Eddy second and gaining fast. Up to the stretch Eddy was not a good second, and after passing the third quarter, Black Cloud passed him and closely pressed Santa Claus for the lead. The race down the stretch between the two leaders was an inspiring sight. They both wanted the lead, and the fight was a terrific one. Black Cloud got his nose to within a half length of Santa Claus' bit, and there he staid until they passed under the wire, after a struggle which elicited unbounded applause. Then Black Cloud sold favorite in the

pools at \$25 to \$17 on the field. Black Cloud got the worst of the start in the is mixed in equal parts of coarse and fine, third heat, and before the eighth was of good quality, Eastern preferred. The reached Santa Claus had shown a lead of two lengths. Black Cloud was going his best at that point, and he soon was lapping the leader. When they pulled out up the backstretch they gave a magnificent race. Black Cloud drew up even with Santa Claus, and they trotted like a double-team for forty rods. They were both working terribly hard, but Santa Claus had the sand, and pulled away from the black horse after passing the half. Jerome Eddy had broke and was away behind. Before reaching the third quarter Black Cloud again lapped Santa; Claus, and they had another awful fight down the stretch. Santa Claus at one time seemed to be giving away, but Hickok touched him with the whip, and he took a lead of half a length, which he kept to the finish, which was made amid grand applause.

Before the fourth heat Santa Claus had

many friends around the pool-box, who bought him at \$50 to \$20 on the field. Black Cloud was unsteady at the send-off, and he quickly broke in trying to keep up with Santa Claus, who went evenly and very fast immediately after leaving the wire. Jerome Eddy also broke, and went to pieces badly. Santa Claus meanwhile took a lead of two lengths or more at the 1,300 to 1,400 pounds stand the work best, quarter. Black Cloud again went fast after leaving the quarter, and again lapped the leader before reaching the third eighth. From that point to the half they made another splendid race for the leadership, which went to Santa Claus. Black Cloud again attempted to close the gap at the third turn, but he was less successful than in the previous heat. Panta Claus swung into the stretch a length ahead and trotting magnificently. Black Cloud made a last desperate effort to over-haul him, but he only succeeded in getting his nose to Santa Claus' turrels. The great California stallion won the heat and race, and was cheered to the echo. The time made was as fast as expected: It was as follows: First heat, 2:214; second, 2:25, third, 2:19; fourth

# A Good Suggestion.

M. T. G., a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette, in a recent issue of that journal has an article on gambling, referring particularly to that practiced on the course or track. He concludes the article with an urgent appeal to all honorable men to use their influence to do away with pool-selling or betting, and says:

"This open and public crying of pools while provocative of fraud and deceit. is also a snare and temptation which leads to the ruin of many a business man; with the people he is connected with; young boys with their first pocket money; clerks with their employer's funds; mechanics with the money needed to support helpless dependents; all beguiled by the seductive "what" of the auctioneer, into an investment that leads inevitably to the worst results. Those who are able to bet, or those who through ownership or interest or personal knowledge of horses wish to back their opinions, should reflect that a bet used to be a social recognition. It is something apart from business; the proud man should have some scruple about pitting his money against that of a knave and villain; yet all indiscriminately crowd around the pool box, anxious to their dollars in an effort to steal by jobs and manipulations, the dollars of any man-ner of man willing to risk them. It is a huge skin game; the cards are marked; the dice are loaded; it abounds in cold decks; it is, in short, a contemptible abomination; a thing to be avoided by proud men, by conscientious men, by square men, by de cent men, by honest men, by gentlemen. Let us have an end of it; drive it away from the turf; let it haunt the vile alleys and back streets, among cut-throats, thieves and low gamblers. Shall we continue to insult our wives, our sisters, our sweethearts, our mothers, by bringing their ears Percheron-Normans. They are doclle, intelli within reach of the strident notes of the gent, easily broken, steady in harness, pow pool auctioneer in his efforts to wreck the honor and the fortune of those whom they hold most dear? Let the no be loud, persistent and earnest. Let every true man who loves a horse and respects himself, lend a hand in an effort to rescue a noble sport from the slums. Laws will not do this; a healthy public sentiment will. Gentlemen who have influence with your fel-lows, and whose honorable instincts tell who has imported and bred nearly 1,000 of you that this is right, give us your aid."

Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

Horses in Boston

The Boston Cultivator, in speaking of the horses employed in the various public departments of that city, says:

"Green horses suffer most from coughs and colds, and while being acclimated receive particular attention. One trip a day of six or seven miles is all they are called upon to do at first. They lose the soft flesh which they bring from the country, and are gradually built up into round bard serviceable animals. From six months to a year is required in this process, and they are then able to do the regular work

of five trips every two days.
"Five to six yesrs generally units them for further service on the cars and they are then sold to farmers, or for other work in the country, at prices ranging from \$40 to \$60. As with all borses which travel entirely on pavements, their feet and legs are the first to give out, but it often happens that when they return to country roads and farm work they almost completely recover, and sometimes find their way back to the very stable in which they were condemned. "Good driving has much to do with the

length of time which a horse will last, and it frequently is the case that a horse will thrive better by a change of stable, although subject to the same kind of treatnent. The old stage rule for feeding used week, but this is now considered too large carriage team. a quantity. After many years of close ob servation and careful experiment by Mr. James Cunningham, who has charge of the South Boston Company's horses, and to whom in a very large measure their fine condition is due, the amount of meal has been largely reduced, until now each horse receives, on an average, only nine pounds per day, or sixty-three pounds per week. This is fed three times each day, mixed with twelve pounds of chopped hay, and the necessary quantity of water. No other food is given them except when they are 'off their feed,' when they are given a mash made of shorts and ground oats. Loose hay is only fed when they are unable to work. The hav used for cut feed mangers, which are of iron, are kept clean and sweet, all uneaten food being removed as soon as the horse has finished his meal and not left to sour.

"Great care is taken in watering, and in summer six quarts of oat meal is mixed with every eighty gallons of water, which is given them in the stables. When a horse comes in from a trip warm and sweaty, he is allowed just enough water to cool his mouth; he is then permitted to cool off, and finally given all he wishes to drink. Water is also given to them in small quantities by men who are stationed for that purpose at different points on the

"Up to within a few years it was the custom of this company to keep a piece of mineral salt in each manger, and also to mix fine salt with the feed. This created an unnatural thirst, more water was drank than necessary, and the result was frequent cases of colic. Now a small handful once a week, with a little sprinkled on the bottom and sides of the box in which the feed is mixed, is all that is given, and colic is no longer of common occurrence. "For trucks and heavy teams in and

about Boston, horses which weigh from and those from Vermont Canada and New York, having generally short bodies, short legs and better feet than Western horses, are most profitable. They are bought usually not under six years old, and with proper treatment last from eight to ten years. Such horses as these bring from \$200 to \$500, a better price than a year age, and in good demand. In feeding, from eight to twelve quarts of oats and corn, in equal quantities, the latter generally cracked, are given each day with what coarse hay they will eat. Cut feed is used by some owners, but it is not considered the best for the work. As the stables are located in most instances a considerable distance from where they are used, it is the common practice to feed in the streets at noon. This plan necessitates the removal of the bridle, and as the prac tice results in frequent runaways and also the spilling of large portions of the grain, some of the truckmen omit the noon feeding, making up the quantity at night and morning. The practice has proved to be very successful, the horses keeping in good condition and well able to do their work.

"Horses of good size and quality are used by the express companies, the Adams Company having a very fine stock of eighty weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. They are purchased when from four to seven years old. Twelve quarts of cracked corn and oats, in the proportion of onefifth corn to four-fifths oats, with plenty of the best quality of hay, constitutes a day's food, which is varied twice a week with a mash of bran, oats and cracked corn. Bedding of rye straw is kept in their stalls all the time, and in every respect they are carefully attended. They are remarkably free from sickness, not even a single case of colic occurring in three years. 'Rocket,' who was purchased at three years old, has been in constant use for twenty-two years, and is still one

## of the finest and best horses in the stable.' Horse Notes.

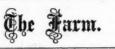
INTERESTING TO DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS -I. H. Dahlman, New York city, the largest horse dealer in America said: "I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annually. The great proportion, nearly all the draft horses I handle are one-half and three-fourths blood Percheron-Normans. They are docile, intellierful, compactly built, short in back, deep in body, and broad in chest, and the best feet of any horse in America, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed .-Chicago Tribune. The introduction of French horses is largely due to western enterprise, and the country, in this respect, is greatly indebted to M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., them, which have been distributed to all parts of the United States and Canada for breeding purposes. He now has on hand about 400.

Last week the combination sale of horses

by Messrs Woodward & Brassfield, of Lexington, Ky., was held. Buyers from a dozen or more States were present. A rumor put in circulation that the pedigrees of the animals were not guaranteed had a tendency to depreciate the value of the animals, which were in excellent condition and deserved good prices. The bidding at times was lively, but sometimes relaxed into a slow and tedious manner. The highest price paid was for a bay colt, two years old, a Mambrino Patchen. selling at \$1,000, to E. H. Taylor, Jr., Frankfort, Ky. Other good prices realized were a pair of chestnut geldings, \$649; a bay mare by Harold, \$580; a chestnut mare by Peavine. \$500. The sale aggregated \$18,055an average of \$243.95.

THE Horse Fair to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park, September 16 to 23 inclusive, will be a very important one to horse owners. The premium list is a very liberal one, and all classes of horses-thoroughbreds, roadsters, draught and saddle animals-all are treated very liberally by the are as follows: President, J. H. Sanders; Vice President, J. S. Carter; Secretary, D. L. Hall: Treasurer, J. H. McAvov.

WHILE at Marshall last week we had the pleasure of seeing a fine team of matched bays, owned by Mr. John Powers, of Homer They are both by Magna Charta, well matched in color, size and gait, and thoroughly broken. They are each four years old, and Mr. Powers intends exhibiting them at the to be 100 pounds of meal to each horse per coming State Fair. They would make a fine



Failure of the English Hay Crop. Captain Mayne Reid, in a letter to the Inbune from Herefordshire, dated July 30th, describes the widespread ruin wrought by protracted rains, thus: may interest your readers to learn the particu'ars of the calamity-for a calamity it is-by the loss of our hay crop. In England two kinds of hay are made-one from clover, commonly called 'fodder,' the other, or hay proper, being the product of field and meadow grass. In quantity the former is much less than the latter, proba bly only a fourth or fifth of the whole crop. As the clover is earlier ready for the scythe, nearly all of it was mown by the middle of June, or a little later. But scarce was it down when a spell of rain set in, continuing intermittently for more than a week, so that nothing could be done with it. Luckily there succeeded an interval of fine weather-three or four days of it-when by quick work the fodder was got into the rickyard; too hastily, however, and as a consequence it is ill-conditioned, where not altogether spoiled. During these dry days the mowers were again active, and down went the meadow grass all over the land-at least three-fourths of it having been cut by the 1st of July. But on the evening of that day the rain recommenced, and has been pouring down ever since; of course not continuously, but in showers too closely successive for the curing of hay. In the moist climate of the British Isles dessication is slow compared with that of your dry elastic atmosphere; aud as for the last three weeks we have had rain every day, with only one exception. I need not say that the cut grass is still upon the ground, rotting and rotted, It is raining while I write (July 20th), with no appearance of a dry spell likely to be permanent. But it matters not much now, for even if fine weather were to come this day or to-morrow, it will come too late. Most of the hay is already gone, not to the rickyard but to ruin, and I hear of large quantities being hauled to the manure-

The result cannot fail to be lamentable; for the loss must be great. Indeed, a national loss; though, from what I read in the newspapers, the nation does not appear as yet to fully realize it. Guided by agricultural statistics, in rough estimate I make it out to be not less than £10,000,-000, though it may prove nearer £20,000,-000. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 19,000,000 acres of grass land and clover. Taking half of this acreage as pasture, with half kept for hay, and valuing the latter at £5 per acre, we get nearly £50,000,000 worth of it. If, then a third, or even a fourth of this be lost, as I believe one or the other will be-indeed, now is-what a gap it will make it the industrial receipts of the year, and what an emptiness in the pockets of the farmers. to say nothing of how their stock must suffer throughout the winter to come! But half recovered from many blows of adversity lately given them, this new one will send them staggering back, no doubt devoting some of them to ruin as their hay."

# Washing Out of Lands.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, who has suffered from the washing out of land, gives his method of preventing channels and gullies as follows:

"In an experience of eighteen years in agricultural matters, I have found nothing to exercise my ingenuity and perseverance more than trying to control the tendency of rich, loamy soil to wash. Owing to its peculiarly loose and crumbling tendency and the prevalence of hard rains, our soil is much given to not only a wasting away of the rich mould, but the formation of hideous and repulsive ditches and gullies. I can find parcels of real estate, which in my estimation are lessened one-half in value from this cause. Like most other evils this can, if taken in time, to a certain extent, be controlled. But unfortunately

procrastination often proves fatal. "For remedies, never plow or cultivate in ravines or low places inclining to form a current. Such places should be seeded to redtop grass, which forms a sod on which water makes no impression.

"If ditches have already formed, it will tax your skill to prevent their deepening; but I have done it in this way :- Get long brush of any kind, commence below and work upward, fill the ditch, say two-thirds full, lapping the brush after the manner of laying shingles; take coarse manure or similar substances and fill in closely between the brush and bank at the edges, leaving the ditch thus hollow or troughsomething hard to wear upon and will not I their flesh is a great delicacy.

cut away the dirt. Stakes should now be driven in every few feet to hold all firmly. Then the edges of the bank may be trimmed and smoothed off; the first rain will then wash in dirt enough to fill the brush and form a bed, on which don't fail to sow the redtop seed. If this is done in early spring it will prove a complete success; it will cost some labor, but remember there can be no excellence and good work without labor.

"To make brush-dams by throwing in brush or stones promiscuously, or plow loose dirt into gullies, is a waste of time often indulged in, and proves that experience is a dear school. With small gullies I use coarse manure that contains hay seed which forms a sod; but you should never fill a gully or ditch entirely full.

## Fertilizing Value of Clover Sod.

The New England Farmer says: "The great fertilizing value contained in a good clover sod does not seem to be appreciated or believed by farmers generally. According to experiments and analysis made in Germany to determine the number of pounds of roots and stubble contained in in acre of clover sod to the depth of ten inches, it is shown that there were 8,921 pounds, which contained 191 pounds of nitrogen, besides considerable potash and phosphoric acid. The 191 pounds of nirogen at 20 cents per pound would be worth \$38.20. Undoubtedly the acre of sod which contained roots enough to afford such a large amount of nitrogen was produced on land in a high state of cultivation; but suppose that an acre of sod contained only one-half as much nitrogen, or 95 pounds, worth \$19. How could the farmer supply an equal amount of fertilizers to his soil so cheaply and so easily as clover raising? The clover root is rich in nitrogen, a fertilizer which is the most costly of any element of plant food offered in the market. It is just the fertilizer needed for the growth of wheat and corn. A crop of wheat yielding 25 bushels of grain, contains in the stem and grain about 30 pounds of nitrogen, or only about onethird the amount found to be contained in an acre of good clover sod in Germany. Hence it would be inferred that a clover sod would be an excellent preparation of the and for a wheat crop, and this has been found in practice to be the case. In Engand much dependence is placed upon the clover sod as a preparation of the soil for the wheat crop. The clover sod is equally valuable as a preparation of the soil for a corn crop.

"Clover raising can be made to do great service in enriching farms and renovating worn out land. More clover should be grown, and the land seeded with it oftener. Dr. Voelcker, in England, found that the clover sod was most valuable as a fertilizer, after having been mown two seasons for hay. The roots then had attained their full development and were then richest in fertilizing elements. What farmers need to do, in order to avail themselves of the full advantage of this crop, is to turn the sod under when full of roots, raise a crop of grain or corn, and seed to clover again. Cut the clover two years for hay, turn under the sod, sow to grain or plant corn, and seed to clover again, and so on, turning under a good clover sod every three or four years, until the land is renovated. Whatever barn manure or other fertilizers can be spared for use on the land will hasten the process."

Shorthorns for Dairy Purposes. A writer in the Iowa Homestead, in discussing the present status of this breed.

"It is a well established fact that among which is certain to develop good milkers; but usually this tendency has developed in animals of 'plain breeding,' and as professional breeders have been working in an entirely different field, but minor importance has been attached to this quality. and but little or no pains taken to breed a line of milkers that could be relied on to certainty, and at the same time their progeny be what the ambitious stock grower

would desire to rear for market purposes. "The fact that the lordly Shorthorn stands without a peer as a beef producing stock stands well founded. The further fact that among them there is an ocasional fine milker, is equally well founded, as well as the additional fact that no well directed efforts are known to have been made to 'fix' this milk producing quality as an' established trait that will be transmitted to the offspring, with the same unerring certainty that the beautiful outline of form and majestic size are held and improved upon from one generation to another,

where care is taken in the breeding. "The dairy is a fixed industry in the northern prairie states, and its importance is each succeeding year securing a better recognition in almost every prosperous community. Already the demand for what may be technically termed 'dairy cows,' whose progeny at the same time shall be such as to fill the demand for beef stock, is the most urgent one existing among advanced agriculturists. The attainment of this desired result can only be reached by an earnest endeavor on the part of breeders in that direction, and must be slow to appear. To the writer this seems to be the most desirable field now ready for the breeder to occupy. When Shorthorn breeders shall take the same pride in the performances of their favorites at the milking pail as the breeders of Jerseys and Holsteins now do, and work as hard to reach such results, but little doubt exists that their labors will be crowned with the production of the large, well developed dairy cow, whose offspring will be equally famous for lifting beam at heavy weight when matured for the

market. PEKIN DUCKS .- Mr. D. F. Vickery, Charlotte, this State, says that with him the Pekin Ducks are the best of all fowls They are very quiet, grow fast and to a large size, getting their growth before they are four months old. They are heavy feathered, and great layers. His commenced laying February 1st, and kept it up steadily until July, now and then stopshaped in the bottom. The water here has ping for a day or two. Mr. Vickery says

able proportions.

endanger neighboring lands.

F. D. CURTIS says American farmers do not realize the possibilities of turnips, and says they make flesh and promote growth to a much greater extent than chemists' tables would teach us. He says they come in excellently as a supplementary crop, and that a patch of turnips to turn into in October, when stock is frequently allowed to roam over the felds and pick up a scanty subsistance, would, be a boon to both farmer and animals.

THE Mensury barley is a new variety, and likely to become popular. It is six-rowed, and was sent out by the Department of Agriculture four or five years ago. It originated in Canada. It has long, heavy heads which hang down when filling, but its straw is so strong that it does not fall down, even on the richest land. It has been tested for malting and pronounced superior for that purpose. In ripening it is a little later than the com mon six-rowed, and is easily distinguished from that when growing by a slightly reddish tinge to the beard when the heads appear.

Ar a recent agricultural show in South Austraia, the prize wheats were the purple straw, weighing 69 pounds 11/2 ounces per bushel; the white Lammas, weighing 63 lbs. nine ounces; the Tuscan, weighing 68 pounds weighed 57 pounds nine ounces per bushel, and the prize for oats was awarded to a white oat weighing 52 pounds 10 ounces per bushel. The prize for the best six rams' fleeces of merino combing wool was awarded to an exhibit which weighed 101 pounds three ounces; the best six fleeces of Merino ewes weighed weighed 86 pounds 10 ounces; the heaviest six fleeces on exhibition weighed 124 pounds six ounces.

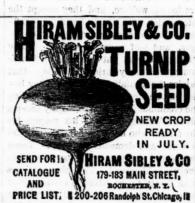
thus difficult to keep.

If You are Ruined In health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Biters at once, and in short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

# MOURNING GOODS!

Ladies visiting Detroit in pursuit of Black Goods will find it decidedly to their advantage to visit our store. We keep constantly in stock a choice line of very best makes of Black Dress Goods, Crapes, Trimmings, etc., etc. We aim to have only the very best goods and to sell them at the Lowest Prices.

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CATTLE PUMP Waters all kinds of stock perfectly without attention, hand or wind. Simple, durable, and cheap; equals any windmill. Sent on trial. Send for circular. E. B. TAYLOR & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Challenge Wind Mills Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Brass Cylinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL. CO., Batavia, Ill-

## Agricultural Items

A USE has at last been found for the Canada thistle. A shepherd in South Australia de clares that they furnish more and better food for sheep during a protracted drought than any plant that grows. The flower buds are eaten by lambs in preference to any kind of

THE failure of the English hav crop will entail losses amounting to many millions of dollars. This wide-spread ruin was wrought by protracted raise. With reasonable rates of ocean freight, the export of American bay to Great Britain bids fair to assume consider-

SIMMONS

e true,

CONSTIPATION

Should not be regarded as a triffing ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Lives Regulator; it is so mild and effectual.

BILIOUSNESS.

One or two tablespoonfals will relieve all the troubles incident to billions state, such as Nausea, Dizziness. Drowsiness, distress after eating, a bitter, bad taste in the month.

DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will p sitively cure this dreadful lisease. We assert empatically what we know to

COLIC.

Calldren suffering with colic soon experi relief when Simmons Liver R gulator is admini

ed!
The Regulator restores the enfeebled digestion and enriches the impoverished blood.
Take only the genuine, which always has on the wrapper the red Z Prade Mark and signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO,

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WELLS RICHARDSON & CO'S

BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

tFFor several years we have furnished to Dairymen of America with an excellent an ficial color for butter; so meritorious that it m

with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both Internationa Dairy Pairs. 137 But by patient and scientific chemical re-earch we have improved in several points, and

earch we have improved in several points, low offer this new color as the best in the w

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. I

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made,

nd, while prepared in oil, is so co it is impossible for it to become

ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

LEBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

LEF if you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

KIDNEY DISEASES.

PARKER'S

HAIR BALSAM.

This elegant dressing is preferred by those

similar article, on ac-

count of its superior

only that are beneficial

to the scalp and hair

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burling

IMPROVED

MALARIA.

As early as the time of Alexander II., of Scotland, a man who let weeds go to seed on a farm was declared to be the King's enemy. In Denmark farmers are compelled to destroy all weeds on their premises. In France a man may prosecute his neighbor for damages, who permits weeds to go to seed which may

PROF. A. J. COOK, recommends bi-sulphide of carbon as an insecticide, for subterranean pests, and such as molest grain in store, as the Ephestia interpunctella and the pea and bean weevil. He says: "A quarter or a half of a pint can be put in a bottle and the latter pushed down into the grain and the cork withdrawn, when the liquid, which is very volatile, will quickly vaporize and kill the insects. It would be well to throw a buffalc robe or some blankets over the grain, the better to retain the vapors. In case of beans or peas, where they are in a box or barrel that may not be quite tight, it may be well to wrap the vessel containing them in a buffalo robe. It is always desirous to retain the vapors so that they shall surely reach to all of the insects." Bi-sulphide of carbon is very explosive and no flame or fire must be allowed to reach its fumes, but it is entirely safe if used with caution. It is very volatile, and

Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to re-move dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

# PARKER'S A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

A Eugerialiva Realin and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumaism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, howels, blood or nerves, Parker's Ginger
Tonic will cure you, It is the Greatest Blood Purifier
And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or

And the Best and Surest Cough Cura Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or
any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take
Ginger Toric at once; it will invigorate and build
you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate.
It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.
CAUTION!—Refus all ubutitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is
composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is antirely
different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to
livesc & Co., N. Y. Soc. & § is see, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

# FLORESTON Its rich and lesting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORES-

Hiscos & Co. on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in per-can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE. COLOCNE.

# Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIE:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you ferwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

res the following result:

Chloride of Sodium ... 87.74 per cent.

Chloride of Potassium ... 2.49

Sulphate of Lime ... 4.05

Carbonate of Lime ... 4.0

Carbonate of Magnesia ... 35

Oxide of Iron ... ... 87

Water ... 6.38

99.91 Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potsesium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potseth Salt, which is ome of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make if more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chioride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potsab, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College Fine Salt of the salt works consi sentially of

Prof. Chemistry, Agri E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



Of Two Ohio IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS, Send for description of this famous breed, Also Fowis, Famous Breeze, CLEVELAND, O.



The largest and choicest importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a mem-ber of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock CLYDESDALE and Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Reg ulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

# HAMBLETONIAN HORSES! Personal inspection solicited Copplication. Mention name of paper

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.





10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for \$1. 16 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for \$2. 10 lbs. Choice Elzek or Mixed, for \$3. Send for pound sample, 17 cfs. extra for postage. ROL'T WELLS, 42 Yeary St., N. Y., P.O. Dox 1287je20 3m



**COOK'S EVAPORATOR** We are manufacturing the Cook Evaporator, for naking Apple Jel y, Sorgum, Maple Syrup

CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

Whitenack, Bordine & Co., TECUMSEH, MICH.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT
HESITATE; use Ridney-Wort at once, druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overgists recommend to and it will speedily overgists recommend to and it will speedily overgists recommend to and it will speedily action.
For complaints peculiar
and weaknesses, Ridney-Wort is unsurpassed,
as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine,
brick dust or ropy deposite, and dull dragging
point, all speedily yield to its curative power,
is SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS. Price \$1. MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Default having been made in the con-IVI Default having been made in the conditions of a certain indentarie of mortgage covering the premises hereinafter described, executed on the first day of June, A. D. 1877, by Maria C. Hanford and J. C. Eston Hanford, her husband, and deand J C. Eaton Hanford, her husband, and delivered to Mary E. Barnard; which said mortgage was, on the first day of June, A. D. 1877. recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 33, and was afterwards. to wit, on the twenty-fourth cay of June, A. D. 1882, together with the indebtedness evidenced and secured thereby, duly assigned by said Mary E. Barnard to Thomas Ferguson by an instrument of assignment hearing that day and was KIDNEY-WORT evidence and secured in reby, duly assigned with said Mary E. Barnard to Thomas Ferguson by an instrument of assignment bearing that data and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid in liber 20 of assignments of mortgage, on page 598, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1882; upon which mortgage and the note it, which the same sain in liber 30 of assignments of mortgage, by age 598, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1882; upon which mortgage and the note to which the same is collateral, there is claimed to be due at the date of this advertisement the sum of three thousand and thipty-nine 50-100 collars (88 039 50-100); and no suit or other proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the lawful owner of said note and mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which has become operative through the failure of the mortgagors to pay the principal sum of the same, as well as all interest narrears, will foreclose said mortgage, and to that end will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the westerly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held on Thursday, the twelfth day of October next, all that certain place or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: Lot number five (5) in block number eighty-State of Michigan, known and described a to wit: Lot number five (5) in block numb state of the control of the City of seven (87) in the western addition to the City of seven (87) in the western addition to the City of Detroit, of part of the Case Farm, so called; said lot being situate on the westerly side of Case avenue, between Joy and Pitcher Streets, in the Second Ward of said City of Detroit.

THOMAS FERGUSON,
Assignee of Mortgage

FREDERICK T. SIBLEY. Assignee Attorney for Assignee. Dated July 15th, 1882.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Third Judicial CITATE OF MICHIGAN, Third Judicial Circuit. In Chancery,—In a suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, I chancery, on the fifth day of July, A. D. 1882, where in Mary A. Neilson is complainant and John T. Neilson is defendant. It appearing upon due proof by affidavit of Mary A. Neilson, that the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Michigan, and that the residence of said defendant is a non-resident of Edward A. Gott, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause before tenth day of November, A. D. 1882, or the said bill of complaint will be faken as co-fessed.

Dated Detroit, July 5th, A. D. 1882.

F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

EDWARD A. GOTT,
Solicitor for Complainant. jy11-7t

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Content of the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Rose C. Hilley complainant vs. Owen Hilley defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Complainant that Owen Hilley the defendant is not a resident of this State but is a resident of Rochester in the State of New York, on motion of Hawes & Phelps, solicitors for complainant. ordered that Owen Hilley appear and answer the bill of complain filed in this cause on the 34th day of November, 1832, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said Owen Hilley, Further ordered that within twenty days complainant cause notice of this order to be published, in the MICHIGAN FARNER and that such publication be continued in such paper at least once a week, for six weeks in succession.

WILLIAM J CRAIG,

WILLIAM J CRAIG, Circuit Court Commissioner for Wayne County Michigan. HAWES & PHELPS, Solicitors for Complainant, Dated July 24th, 1882.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.

COUNTY OF MYANE.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two Present, Edgar O. Durlee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, administrative of said estate praying for license to sell the real deceased. On reading and filing the retition, duly verified, of Elizabeth C. Johnstone, administrativa of said estate, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and the charges of administering said estate: It is ordered that Tuesday, the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell real estate as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Michiena Franker, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE,

A true topy:

Homer A. Finnt, Register. A true copy: HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery. Mary E. McCarthy, Complainant, vs. Dennis F. McCarthy, Defendant. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of complainant that Dennis F. McCarthy, the defendant, is not a resident of this State, but is a resident of Dallas, in the State of Texas, on motion of Raiph Phelps, Jr., solicitor for complainant, ordered that Dennis F. McCarthy appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause on the fifth day of December, 1882, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said Dennis F. McCarthy. Furcher ordered that within twenty days complainant cause notice of this order to be published in the Michigan Parage, and that such publication be contruded in said paper at least once a week for six weeks in succession.

Circuit Court Commissioner.

Circuit Court Commissioner, for Wayne County, Michigan. RALPH PHELPS, JR.,

Solicitor for Complainant, Dated August 3d, 1882.

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# Horticultural.

MICHIGAN WILD FLOWERS.

The common blue flag, Iris versicolor, is taking no mean place in the new gospel of decorative art, its lance like leaves and the peculiar form of its variegated bloom rendering it particularly adapted to the mysteries of "Kensington stitch." It belongs to the same natural order as the Fleur-de-lis, the national flower of France, is a frequenter of most wet lands in the State; and its fleshy root has not unfrequently been mistaken for that of the medicinal sweet-flag, Acorus calamus, to the no small discomfort of the eater. The similarity of the leaves promotes the mistake, but the sweet flag is readily distinguished by the ridge which runs the length of its sword shaped leaves.

On the shores of muddy ponds and lakes the showy, blue-flowered Pickerel weed, Pondeteria cordata, with its smooth and glossy leaves, whose venation curiously conforms to their peculiar arrowy shape, grows side by side with the white, three petaled Sagittaria variabilis, or Arrowhead, which takes its name, both Latin and every day, from the shape of its leaves. Both of these are aquatic, in that they grow in shallow, stagnant water, in common with the yellow pond lily, Nuphar advena, a very curious and interesting flower. Its flowers are almost perfect spheres of gold, and children sometimes call them "fairy door knobs." The three outer sepals are faintly tinged with green, the three inner are yellow as virgin gold itself, as are the petals and stamens and the broad disc against which they grow.

We have one species of the famous pitcher plants indigenous to our bogs, where the thick, leathery "pitchers" are found filled with water in which many unhappy insects have met their fate. Sarracenia pupurea bears the curious "side saddle flower." The famous Darlingtonia, the flesh-eating plant of which we at one time read so many accounts, belongs to this order, and the study of the habits of the species, together with the discovery of several new ones in the tropical regions of Africa and Madagascar. is of never failing interest to botanists.

Of the Orchidacee, Michigan claims a few specimens, though they are somewhat rare. We can claim none which are properly epipytes, growing on living trees or decaying wood, but we have several species of Cypripedium, or lady slipper, which, being very conspicuous, are generally well known. Pogonia ophioglossoides, or "Snake-mouth" orchis-though why "snake-mouth" I have never been able to discover-is a very beautiful species, with pipk blossoms having the lower lip crested and fringed and just touched with yellow. Calopogon pulchellus or "grass pink" is even yet more lovely, and Meehan says is generally found as a companion to the first mentioned, and is remarkable for almost always producing perfect seed vessels. It is of a most exquisite, semi-transparent pink, literally a " pearly pink," and blossoms with the ripening of wild strawberries.

Pyrola elliptica is a not inconspicuous plant, a fine specimen of which we found growing among the golden blossoms of the square stemmed Lysmachia at Huronia Beach. Its white, curved petals drop off, eaving the enlarged elliptical ovary, with the long, pendant style, still a conspicuous part of the flower stalk.

Violets grow everywhere. Of the twenty-one species described by Wood, we have found eight in various portions of Washtenaw County. They seem more widely distributed than most flowers, and quite decline to accept the decree of banishment issued by civilization. One of the most showy is the "Bird's-foot violet, (Viola pedata) so named from the resemblance of its leaves to the divisions of the foot of a bird. The variations of color in this species are numerous, distinctions being observed in the bloom of the same plant. There are white, yellow, and very pale blue species to be found not unfrequently; other species differ more in leaf form than in color.

Among native flowers the wild rose is what its cultivated sister is to the garden, queen, par excellence. The magnificent prairie rose is a native of Michigan, the swamp rose blooms persistently all summer long in its native thicket, tempting the passer-by to rob it, and the dwarf wild rose boasts the full dower of thorns bequeathed it when Adam was head gardener. The Bramble rose is a very pretty and somewhat rare species, with flowers of a deep rose red instead of pink; its leaves somewhat resemble those of the wild grape, and its seed vessels are almost as showy and ornamental as its bloom. As the petals fall, the calyx tube enlarges to cover the circle of browned stamens, and turns a rich maroon brown; it is also covered with fine down, making it look like velvet. It is a marvel that designers of panels, Christmas cards and art studies have not yet found out its æsthetic adap-

"The pomp of midsummer" will soon be over, rose petals will have fallen, meadow lilies no longer uphold dew-filled chalices, and brown seeds replace bright bloom. With autumn comes the Composite and Asclepiads, in all the glory of purple and gold and the "terra cotta" so much in vogue at present. The many fingered golden rod even now is holding its hands up to heaven, the "yellow sunflower by the brook," nods a welcome to wild asters and the first buds of are alike weeds; floral beauty lies in a

verbena bed or a Zonal geranium. If little is known of our wild flowers, not much more is known of our forest trees, or our native grasses. More than one farmer has let a patch of Canada thistles get well established on his farm because he thought it was "just a weed." Want of knowledge of plants on the part of farmers seems as culpable as a drygoods merchant not knowing the fabrics in which he deals, or a jeweler being ignorant of the gems with which he works. Botany, if no other natural science, ought to have a place in our common schools.

Children should be taught to use their trailing dewberry and high bush varieties eyes, and to see understandingly, and they were generally regarded as a nuisance by will not work less faithfully and interest- good cultivators, and any attentions beedly because of knowing something of stowed on them were to their destruction: what is growing around them. A man so that when the large and attractive fruit who knows a noxious weed when he sees of the New Rochelle appeared in our marit, will have wit enough not to let it go to kets, and cultivation of the plants was seed. He will not be poisoned with wid suggested, it was regarded by a great many parsnips or seductive berries, nor turn his people as an innovation not to be tolerated lambs into a meadow full of kalmia and then ask "what killed my sheep?" We need to teach our boys and girls more of the beauties of a rural life, help them to work understandingly, show them that the farm is a great book full of wonders, and let them see less of the "almighty dollar" as the "chief end of man."

BEATRIX. THOSE WHITE BLACKBERRIES.

SOUTH HAVEN, Aug. 4, '82.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer: The package of blackberries came last evening; but as they were unaccompanied by any memoranda, we had no alternative but to defer an examination till the arrival of your letter, on noon mail to-day, when they were rather too far gone to warrant a safe judgment as to their flavor. The blackberry frequently sports in color, from its usual brilliant black to nearly or quite white; although up to the present time, none of these sports have proved relatively valuable; failing more commonly in productiveness; there seems to be a nearly universal deficiency of vigor; which may, perhaps, be supposed to indicate that these variations are generally attributable to a diseased or unhealthy condition of the plant; as is supposed to be the case with most if not all abnormally colored feliage.

In the case of this blackberry, the color can hardly be said to be attractive, being, as you phrase it-"smoky." It would be desirable, doubtless, as a curiosity; but its value, if it has any, must depend upon superior flavor or productiveness rather superior hardiness or vigor of the plant. T. T. LYON.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Since sending you a notice of Mr. E. L. Nashville; which shows it under more favorable auspices.

As it now appears, it is of full medium size, quite translucent, bright and glossy, pinkish amber in color, with little if any of the "smoky" appearance you describe, except in obviously unripe specimens. It vor, when at its best; the "smoky" or or over keeping. It has no perceptible bardness or acidity at the centre, as is after picking. the case with Lawton, and many other

varieties. From its delicate color and texture, it may, very possibly, be found difficult to and that is the "Dorchester." I have no put it on the market, in large lots, and in scruples to accept a dish of them, no matsatisfactory condition; but if, as Mr. Par- ter by whom picked, and the few plants I rish claims, it is vigorous and productive still retain were literally loaded with fruit we think it quite likely to take prominence as an amateur fruit, and perhaps for near marketing; since the last specimen sent I have had them bear fully, if not plant out in the garden. Put it where it us, although sent more than 100 miles by quite as good a crop as I saw on the Snyder express in a pint box, with no packing material, reached us in excellent condition.

Many light, or nearly white blackbernotice; but, up to this time, all have been found lacking in some essential particular. generally in productiveness.

T. T. LYON.

SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. James Dougall, the veteran nursery man of Windsor, Ont., dropped into the FARMER office about a week ago with samples of a number of seedling gooseberries of his own propagating. His seedlings are all numbered, and the samples were from those he deemed the most promising. The first was labeled Hybrid seedling No. 1, a cross between the prickly and English gooseberries, two removes from the wild. The flavor of the fruit was good, though distinctly tinged with that of the wild berry. The prickles had became few in number, and more like hairs. It is a strong. upright grower, with shoots five to six feet in height. Topped at four feet it makes a beautiful pendulous tree, weeping down to the ground, and covered with fruit. The fruit is larger than the Houghton seedling. Seedling No. 3 was a cross between the English and Houghton seedling, raised from seed of the English. It is a great and constant bearer of large-sized fruit, of a deep green color, and never mildews. The flavor of the fruit is excellent. No 7, a Hybrid seedling, is another cross between the wild prick y and English va rieties, two removes from the wild. It is a strong upright grower, with young shoots from four to five feet in height. It is a great and constant bearer of well flavored fruit, which much resembles that of No. 1. Seedling No. 10 was a cross between the Houghton seedling and English gooseberries. This was the largest and handomest fruit in the lot, the skin being a light, transparent green, and the size of the berry remarkable. It is a strong grower and a constant bearer, some small branches brought as samples being literally covered with fruit. The berry is more solid and meaty than the others, and ought to make an excellent market variety. Mr. Dougall says he has found it is the best

cooking variety he has ever grown. Taking the different samples together, it looks as if Mr. Dougall had been successful in bringing out some varieties of the Fringed Gentian. To many eyes all this fruit that are of great promise, and which will be heard from in the future,

# Blackberries.

E. Williams, in the American Garden, furnishes the following on this fruit, which is fast growing more popular among horti-

culturists: The blackberry, as a garden fruit, may to that period most people in the city, town, or country, depended entirely for their most sections of our country. Both the

And yet it required but a few years for those who had devoted so much time and labor to their destruction to change tactics, and plant and cultivate ten times more plants than they ever destroyed, and find

profit in so doing. Since the introduction of the New Rochelle, the blackberry grew in favor as a carden fruit, and the Dorchester and New Rochelle had the field almost entirely to themselves till 1865, when the Kittatinny and Wilson's Early were introduced and rapidly superseded the first. The advent of these kinds met with such favor that a number of others sprung up, mushroomlike, to contend for the supremacy; but they were short-lived, the Kittatinny and Wilson reaching a pre-eminent position all over the country, the latter succeeding best in sandy or light soils, the former generally everywhere, save where attacked by the yellow, orange-colored raspberry rust, Uredo rubrorum.

The fungus has proved so fatal to the Kittatinny in some sections as to destroy whole plantations; and while it is still the highest in quality and esteem of any other, and is recommended for cultivation in 26 States, and regarded as of great superiority and value in ten of them by the American Pomological Society, still fruitgrowers are on the alert to find a variety approaching it in hardiness and quality and resisting the attack of this fungus.

The "Synder" and "Taylor" are the most prominent ones now claiming attention; but their friends admit they are deficient in size, and some suggest high culture and severe pruning as a remedy. The than appearance; or possibly upon the fungus above named troubled my plants to some extent some years ago, but lately I have not had a case of it: and as long as I can grow the Kittatinny exempt from Parrish's blackberry, I have received a up in the standard of quality and size to fresher installment of the fruit, direct from displace them. I have not yet tested the Snyder and Taylor on my own grounds, but I had a good opportunity the past summer to test the fruit and observe their hapits, and I confess I saw but little to recommend them over the best of our wild varieties, save productiveness. If the New is decidedly sprightly and pleasant in fla- ing treacherous, by appearing ripe and and purging. Even elder and privet black, when in reality it is untipe and able to the reddened appearance of the aversion to making faces when eating treatment in cases of poisoning by leaves, fit to go to the table in less than half a day when considerable sleepiness or drowsiness

> I know of but one blackberry that has is palatable when black, and even before, last summer. I know that in some seasons and localities it is not very productive, yet or Taylor. Perhaps the severe pruning recommended for these by their friends would apply as well to the Dorchester.

ries, have heretofore been brought to Probably the abundance of this fruit in its wild condition has prevented any attempts at improving it by crossing and breeding new varieties; but if those who have the leisure and ground to experiment in this way were to try, they might produce a berry of the size and productiveness of the Kittatinny, equal to or surpassing it in quality, of greater hardiness, and divested of thorns. Whoever succeeds in this will achieve a triumph deserving gratitude and distinction, and will coin for himself a fortune in addition.

The Grapes. This is a rather discouraging year to lovers of the Concord grape. Hardly a perfect cluster is to be found on the vines. The Catawba has gone the same way. Rogers' hybrids have rotted badly also, the Merrimac the most and the Goethe the least. The Ives has rotted worse this year than we have ever known it to rot before. It still proves itself one of the best grapes we can grow for market purposes, and there will be a very fair crop. The Champion has rotted till it has entirely disappeared from the vines. There is not a berry to be found. The Clinton rots badly. The Delaware and Telegraph rot about equally with the Ives. Moore's Early is affected nearly as badly as the Concord. The Lady has never borne a full crop on our grounds, and though not rotting much, is rots but little. The Elvira hangs full of perfect bunches, little gems of their kind. The Cottage and Worden have rotted very badly, very few being left. The Eumelan has nearly gone, and is of little value. The Humboldt is of still less value. The Noah, generally perfect, has shown some rot this year. The Brighton, also, has rotted some, but not badly. The Irving is a poor bearer and of no account; the crop has all rotted.

The grape that has done the best in our vineyard is the Perkins. We have 500 vines of this variety that hang full of perfectly sound grapes, not a rotten berry being found yet among them all. It is large, quite early, delicate pink or reddish grape, with medium clusters, of good flavor, prolific, and will bear neglect better than most other sorts. It is, however, a favorite sort with the curculio, but owing to its light color, fools the birds and small boys. This is the fifth crop they have borne, and they grow better every year. They flourish in most any soil and under

most any treatment. To recapitulate, it may be said that this year the Perkins and Elvira have not rotted at all. The Dracut, Noah, and Lady have be said to date from the introduction of rotted but little; the Delaware, Telegraph, the New Rochelle or Lawton. Previous Goethe, Brighton, and Ives have rotted worse; the Cottage, Worden, Wilder, Merrimac, and Moore have rotted worse still: supply upon the wild plants indigenous to the Catawba, Champion, and Concord worst of all .- Furmer and Fruit Grower. Poisonous Leaves.

from cultivation, are associated with green leaves of a very poisonous character. The narrow, long leaves of the daffodil act as an irritant poison; the delicate compound leaves of laburnum have a narcotic and acrid juice which causes purging, vomiting and has not unfrequently led to death. The narrow leaves of the meadow saffron, or autumn crocus, give rise to utmost irritation to the throat, thirst, dilated pupils, with vomiting and purging. The dangerous character of aconite, or monkshood leaves is doubtless well known, but each generation of children requires instruction land newspapers complain of the drouth o avoid above all things those large, palmshaped leaves, dark green on the upper surface. Leaves of coarse weeds provide an abundant quote of danger, but frequently their strong scent and bitter or nauseous taste give timely warning against their being consumed. Of all our British | belief that the Manchester and Hovey straworders of plants perhaps the umbelliferous | berries were identical, has upon examination widespread elements of danger. The tall hemlock is everywhere known to be poisonous, and it is one of the most abundant occupants of the hedge. A peculiar 'mousey" odor can generally be recognized on squeezing the leaves, which are deep green in color and trebly compound, the small lobes being lanceolate and deeply be detected in water containing not more than a fiftieth-thousandth part of the juice-Hemlock is both an irritant to any sore place and a general narcotic poison, producing headache, imperfect vision, loss of power to swallow and extreme drowsiness. with complete paralysis of voluntary muscles and muscles of respiration. The plant, the water hemlock, fool's parsley, must be ranked among our most dangerous poisonous plants, belonging to the umbelliferous order. The fool's parsley leaves are sometimes mistaken for genuine parsley, but the nauseous odor and darker leaves should prevent this. The nightshade order is another with dangerous and its attack, I shall require something well often extremely poisonous leaves. Indeed, no nightshade can be regarded as safe; while the deadly nightshade, with its oval uncut leaves, soft, smooth and stalked, are in the highest degree to be avoided. Hen- the sowing of spinach seed till August 25th bane and thorn apple again, with their large and much indented leaves, are conspicuous members of the "dangerous classes." Holly leaves contain a juice which is both Rochelle is deserving the reputation of be- narcotic and acrid, causing vomiting, pain leaves may produce active and injurious over ripe stage being obviously compar- green, these are equally so, and I have an irritation when eaten. With regard to Lawton, and other black blackberries. so blackberries. It is a nice job to pick New if no doctor is at hand, produce vomiting frequently resulting from rough handling Rochelles, or even Kittatinnies, that are till all offending matter is expelled, and has come on give strong tea or coffee, and again bring on vomiting; then stimulate so little of this acid principle in it that it and rouse the brain in every possible mode. -Land and Water.

Calla Lily.

Do you want your calla to bloom next winter? Of course you do. Well, then will get the full benefit of the sun, for this royal plant is a native of Africa and loves the warm sunshine. Keep the weeds down, and hoe your callas two or three times during the summer, just as you would a hill of potatoes. In the fall, any where from the first to the middle of September, lift your calla and re-pot in good, rich soil. My callas are potted in the same mixture that I use for nearly all my house plants-one-half good garden soil, the other half equal parts of sand, leafmould and very fine barnyard manure; don't use too large a pot; that is just where so many people fail with callas. Let the size of the pot bear some relation to the size of the plant. My callas, which are very large, are in twelve-inch pots,

and these are set in large pots that are only about half as deep as the inner pots. The inner pet has holes in the bottom and in the sides near the bottom, for drainage. These pots are made on purpose for callas, and cost from fifty to seventy-five cents apiece. They can usually be obtained at any place where flower

pots are sold. After the calla has been potted, keep i in a shady place for ten days or two weeks, and water but little; then it may be brought forward to the sunny south window and watered freely with warm water. When the weather gets quite cool, along about the middle of November, I fill the space between the two pots with scalding hot water every morning, letting it remain an hour or so and then pour it off. Under this treatment my callas commence blooming about the not doing much otherwise. The Dracut middle of December, and keep it up till April or May. Last winter one calla had thirteen blossoms between the middle of December and the 1st of May.

When the calla pots cannot be had, use a common ten or twelve inch pot and saucer, and do not fill the pot quite full of earth. You can set the pot in the kitchen sink each morning and water the plant well with quite warm water, taking care not to pour it on the stalks, but on the earth around them. After the water has pretty much drained off, return the pot to the saucer in the window. Don't let the leaves of your calla get coated with dust. Once a week or so wash the leaves off with warm water, or else take the plant to

the kitchen sink and give it a regular shower bath. Never allow the blossoms to wither and dry up on the plant, but cut as soon as they begin to fade, and other buds will soon appear. Don't bother your calla with any "plant fertilizers." Give it a

good soil, a pot of suitable size, a sunny

window, plenty of water, and it will

bloom because it cannot help it.-Prairie

\*\* A coward can be a hero at a distance presence of danger tests presence of mind." Presence of disease test the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all the complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all, nor asks no odds.

Some of our most admired flowers, which we should least willingly banish A FARMER who writes to the National Farm r says more and better sugar can be made from watermelons than from beets, and he claims to have made sugar from them by boiling down the juice and treating it as if it

> J. V. McCagg brought to the office of the WHILE Michigan and neighboring States

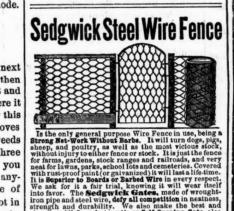
which has shortened the hay crop and the yield of potatoes and other root crops. and greatly diminished the butter and cheese for export.

setts horticulturist who once announced his order contributes the rankest and most of the true Manchester seedling, stated his later opinion to be that they are not the same, the resemblance being only in the fact that both are pistillate varieties.

A suggestion as to gathering the pear is made by a correspondent of the National Farmer: "When it parts readily from the tree, leaving the stem on the pear, is deemed the proper time to pack; many lots of pears cut. It is said that the mousey smell can have been brought to our market with the stems either carefully broken off or pulled out, and great has been the surprise of the owner when told that he had sadly misused his fruit and thrown away money. As a rule most pears are taken too soon, yet it is true that nearly all varieties should be gathered before fit to eat, and ripened in the house The Seckel is one, however, which is bes when ripened on the tree. I usually pick water dropwort, too, a flourishing ditch Bartletts and Duchess at two or more gather ings, leaving the specimens on the north side and in the shade till the last.'

> sown about August 15th. The land for this purpose should be very rich and free from the eeds of purslane and barn grass, which grow very rapidly in the hot weather of August and early September. The seed should be sown rather more deeply in dry weather than n moist, and the surface well rolled after sowing, to insure germination. For winter ing over in the field, it is better to defer the to September 10th. The earlier sowings will come to market early in spring, the later ones n May. For wintering spinach in the field, a good, strong clay soil, with sufficiens declivity to shed the surface water quickly. without washing, is best.

CHILDREN often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve colic headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to child-



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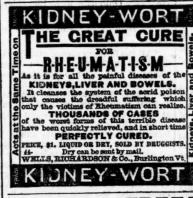
au15-6t Remember This. If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a





Horticultural Notes.

Davenport (Ia.) Democrat a bush of Snyder blackberry two and a half feet high, bearing 200 berries. He has three acres in blackberries, and estimates his crop at 3,000 quarts

have suffered from too much wet, New Eng-

C. M. Hovey, the well-known Massachu-

SPINACH seed for autumn and winter sale is

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Biliousness Dyspepsia, Indigestice, Diseases of with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a lite-time. It is Beperior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Grates, made of wroughtino pipe and steel wire, defr all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gate, also Cheapest and Neatest All Iron Fence. For Prices and Particulars ask Hardware Dealers or address the Manufacturers. Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, and of Appetite, Jaundice ap-SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind. oplexy, Palpitations. Eruptions and Skin Dis-

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Term opens Sept. 5th A thorough English Conres. a sound Business Course, new college building, large attendance, practical teachers. Location cheaper, safer, better than the large city Send for the "Quarterly" and "Hand Book "to M. H. BARKINGER, Secy., Jacksonville, Ill.

in the use of Hop Bitters.

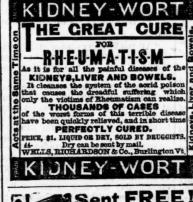
If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a mismatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you a fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort. health and comfort.

health and comfort.

In short they cure all diseases of the Stomache, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?



Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to Cure Dyspepsia. AGENTS WANTED. TRADE MARK. Laboratory 77 West Third St., New York City. Druggists Sell it. DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to ce: tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

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ANDRETHS' PEDIGREESEEDS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plant SEEDS For the MARKET CARDENER SEEDS SEEDS for the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL.

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ORNAMENTAL TREES. PLANTS AND BULBS. SHRUBS AND ROSES. SMALL FRUITS.

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and other diseases that follow a dis-

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Will give immediate relief.

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in good working order, and perfect health

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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New book on treatment and cure of Cancer. Sent FREE to any address on receipt of stamp. Address,

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All kinds hard or soft corns, callonses and bunions, caus ing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil any thing, and never fails to effect a curo: price 25c; by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow vrappers and manufactured only by 30s. R. HOFFLIN, Wholesalt & Retail Pruggist, Minneapolits, Minn.

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Fayette, Chicago and Cincinnati Express... 6:40 <sup>44</sup> 10:50 A. M. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:70 r. M. trains arrive and 6:40 r. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will arvive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

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An immense stock. Splendid Assortment. Warranted true. Remarkably cheap—40 CHOICE \$1 SETS. Send for Catalogue free. 28th year. 400 Acres, 18 Greenhouses. Address. Lake Co., Ohio MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAL UMPHREYS'
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DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL.

October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot betroit time, as follows:
Frains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Eapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Eapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Frains Arrive and Grand Haven. Sleeping Frains Arrive— Through Mall, 5:20 p. M. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. M. Night Express, 10:30 p. M. Holly Express, 5:00 A. M.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. . . \*11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*4:15 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp \*10:30 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp \*10:30 a m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

\*Daily except Sundays C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt, DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, July 9, 1882 trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West Going East

eases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedly cure by removing the came.
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Detroit, with Railroads diverging.
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Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE l points South, Southeast and Southwest g Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, i, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis

Commencing Thursday, June 1st, 1882, trains will leave as fellows:

SOUTH. EXPRESS. EXPRESS. ACCOM.

Lv. Bay City... 5 25 p. m., 7 00 s. m.

Saginaw... 6 30 7 58

Lansing... 9 25 10 25

G'd Rapids, 10 20 6 00 12 25 s. r.

Detroit... 9 50 7 00 4 05 p. m., 4 05 p. m.

Ann Arbor, 11 17 8 45 5 92

Jackson... 6 30 s. m. 12 02 m., 6 55 p. rs.

At. Fort Wayne, 19 15 3 50p. m., 9 20 h. m., NORTH. EXPRESS. 12 25 a. n 4 05 p. m. 5 22 6 55 p. ns. 9 20 h. m. Depot foot of Brush Street.

Trains ran on Chicago time.
Leave.
Indianapolis Exp ... 6,45 a, m.
Butler Accom ... 445 p, m. 10,20 a, m.
Ind. and St. Louis Ex 19,40 p, m. 11,40 a, m.

Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo Detroit time: 7,40 a, m.; \*3,00 p, m.; \*8,05 p, m.

\*Daily ; Except Saturday.
Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and Louisville. all trains daily except Sunday. Accommodation south from Waterleo on Mondays, not Sundays M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt

Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time, BUFFALO TRAINS. Depart. Arrive.	M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.
Atlantic Express	DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH- WESTERN RAILROAD TRAINS WESTWRRD. Detroit
Depot Foot of Brush Street.  Depot Foot of Brush Street.  Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:  Leave Buffalo & Cincinnati Ez. 7:40 A.M. 1:30 P. M. Chiesgo Express	Bankers
Cincinnati Express 6:40 4 10:50 A. M.	YOUR Ta this Minnie B. Rose

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A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industr

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State Journal of Agriculture DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1882.

THE

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Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized sub scription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 40,232 bu, while the shipments were 88,730 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 12 was 13. 483,325 bu. against 17,405,069 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows an decrease from the amount in sight the pre- aided by the reports of a decided improvevious week of 1,655,733 bu. The exports to 4,365,399 bu, against 3,441,276 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 17,121,935 bu, against 15,079,237 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 44,140 bu., against 104,839 last week, and 298,986 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881.

Spot wheat has been scarce all week. and prices advanced from \$1 06 for No. 1 white on Tuesday to \$1 08s per bu. on Saturday. This has been brought about by a variety of circumstances, such as light stocks and receipts, a demand for shipment, and the knowledge that a great deal of the crop this season will need considerable time to dry out before it can be placed in the market. The high price of both corn and oats has also helped the price of wheat. Dealers, however, are generally of the opinion that prices will be lower in September and October, owing to the expectation of large supplies being received in those months, and sales for delivery show a decline as compared with a week ago. If receipts do not improve the coming week there will be a squeeze among the "shorts," and more "kicking" will indulged in by those who have got on the wrong side of

Yesterday the bright weather and re ports of a decline in other markets, caused a weak feeling in both spot and futures, and lower prices were accepted. Before the close, however, part of the loss was regained, and the market closed steady.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from July 31st, when new wheat began to arrive, to

	White	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2. red,
uly 31	0 00	1 09	1 05	1 02
ug. 1		1 10	0 00	1 03
" 2	0 00	1 06	0 00	1 0416
** 3	0 00	1 06	0 00	1 05
44 4	0 00	1 08	0 00	1 07
	0 00	1 0736	0 00	1 05
	0 00	1 08	1 03	1 07
44 8	0 00	1 09	0 00	1 07
66 9	0 00	0 09	0 00	1 06
* 10	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
" 11	0 00	1 0846	0 00	0 00
	0 00	1 08	0 00	1 0516
** 14	0 00	1 0616	0 00	1 0516
44 15	0 00	1 06	1 02	1 0434
<sup>44</sup> 16	0 00	1 0734	1 02	1 0416
· 17	0 00	1 0734	1 02	1 0514
** 18	0 00	1 0844	0 00	1 0516
** 19	0 00	1 0834	1 0114	1 0634

" 21...... 0 00 1 08 1 001 1 0534 While spot and near by futures have been firm and higher, the later months all show a decline, both in this and other markets. The following table gives the closing prices each day for the various months

during the past week: Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.

1 0556 1 08 1 08 1 034

9 1076 1 08 1 034 1 034

1 0756 1 034 1 034 0 00

1 084 1 04 1 034 1 034 0 00

1 08 1 034 1 034 1 034 1 034

1 08 1 034 1 034 1 034 1 034

1 08 1 034 1 034 1 034 1 034

As a rule, the outcome of the harvest will not be up to the expectations before it commenced, even in sections where the weather was favorable. Canada, or at least large portions of it, appears to have suffered nearly as badly as our own there is still some greenness and vigor,

which we find in the Toronto Globe:

"It is usually the case that the aggregate product of a country as large as Canada is not appreciably affected by any local cause such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, sporadic attacks of insects, or floods. During the past fortnight, however, the weather has been so treacherous and violent that through a large part of Ontario the farmers will suffer very serious losses. Else-where in this issue we print reports from carefully chosen locations. These reports w that, south of a line drawn from Goderich to a point a few miles north of Toronto, the crops have experienced such damage from wind and rain that the farmers' receipts, if not the actual yield of the crops, will be very seriously reduced. The reports of sprouting wheat in Kent, Huron, Middlesex, etc., portray a condition of affairs which, together with the low prices likely to prevail, renders the disappointed farmers the object for sincere sympathy. In an ordinary season the crops of this dis trict would have been safely housed before the weather broke up, but the inclemency of the spring this year threw things backward with the result we witness.

"The conclusion to be arrived at is that, though all the storms of the last fortnight, except the general rain at the commenc ment of this week, were mere local disturb ances on a very small scale, yet there were so many of them that the damage inflicted amounts to a national loss. The extent of it may be realized when it is pointed out that, in eighteen or twenty of our best grain growing counties, a full half of the wheat and barley has been exposed to weather such as will probably reduce the selling value of that half by 25 or 30 per

Late foreign reports may be summarized s follows:

Spain-Short crop of all cereals in parts of the country, and a total failure in Fronce—A crop of defective quality, averaging from 16 to 20 bushels per acre.

Germany—An irregular wheat crop, rather below an average in yield. Austria—Wheat crop below an average. Hungary—Average crop of fair quality.

Danubian, Principalities-Wheat crop bove an average. Russia-About as reported last week. In

some provinces the yield is above an average, in others considerably below. It is estimated that the crop of the whole empire will show a shortage. The following table gives the prices of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market on

Saturday last, as compared with those of

one week previous: Aug 19. per cental. 

COEN AND OATS The receipts of corn here the past week

amounted to 4,000 bu, and the shipments were 28,579 bu. The visible supply in the country on Aug 15 amounted to 5,-339,623 bu, against 16,045,101 bu at the ame date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 344,387 bu, against 18,049,666 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 853,691 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 3,622 bu., against 31,923 last week, and 4,501 at the corresponding date in 1881. Our local market has ruled very quiet the past week, and though receipts are extremely light purchasers have managed to make their demands equally so. The market has declined under continued neglect, and on Satur. day 79c was the best bid for No. 2 against 801c one week ago. The decline has been ment in the appearance of the growing Europe for the week ending August 16 were crop. This is reported to be general in all at 16 to 18c per lb. In New York the out- fourths of a crop, 50 reports make it less the corn-growing States. But while this is undoubtedly so, it will require exceptionally favorable weather from now until the crop is secured to give even an average yield. The past week we have seen the at 25 to 26c, fair to good at 23 to 24c, and fields over quite a stretch of country, and while a great improvement is manifest, there are a great many that will produce very little corn. In the Chicago market corn is quoted at 75% to 76c per bu, an advance over the prices quoted a week ago. Futures are also higher, August being quoted at 76c, September at 75½c, and

October at 74c per bu. Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 7,107 bu, and the shipments were 4,031 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Aug. 12 was 1,244,155 bu against 7,259,348 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 4,739 bu. against 6,599 bu. the previous week, and 9,056 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. Spot oats are very scarce, and very few are moving. On Saturday 651c per bu for No. 2 white was freely offered. Futures, however, are working lower, dealers being influenced by reports of the large crop. August delivery sold at 40 to 40½c per bu, October at 38½c, and all the year at 37c. In Chicago new oats are being received, and the market is consequently lower, spot being quoted at 45c per bu, and for August delivery at 41½c. The oat raised in the country, but the high price and make it a paying crop to farmers this

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are in about the same condition as reported a week ago-very little old stock to be had, and dealers waiting for the new crop to make its appearance in market. Prices in New York appear to be unchanged, and when good hops make their appearance they will be eagerly snapped up. There is no movement in this market except a few from second hands, generally on private terms. The outlook for the crop is no more promising than reported a week ago, and in New York State probably less so. As to the English crop the Brewers'

"Nothing could be more gloomy the prospects of the hop crop. Nothing could look more utterly wretched than the hop plantations in every district of England. The blight, which appeared almost as soon as the vine appeared, has gone steadily on to this time. Many thou-sand acres have entirely succumbed and have nothing upon them but poles, to which are clinging blackened plants, some leafless, others with their leaves rapidly dropping off, looking like ghastly spectra der, there are thous acres where plants are growing black fast,

Guardian of London says:

State, judging from the following report but yet being in much danger because the plants have very many lice upon them, and fresh flies come every day. And then, the weather! It is as it has been all the spring and summer, and as it has been now for four years, utterly against hopgrowing. Damp, dull, muggy days and nights, without sun and moon, hinder the healthy progress of the plants and favor the development of the aphides.

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin of Saturday says of the market in that city:

"Choice goods are extremely scarce and therefore wholly nominal. Desirable medium grades are in but moderate supply and bring 48c cash, while poor stuff real zes as much as 45c. In general the mar ket is substantially as reported through out the week, a fair amount of busin being effected, while prices do not weaken in the least."

Prices in that market on Saturday last were as follows:

It is doubtful if the advent of the new crop causes any decline from present

Barley, so far as our local market is concerned, is entirely neglected, neither receipts nor shipments being reported. In John Holbrook, Thomas Moore, Gov. Je-Chicago options in new barley are being rome, and Congressman O. L. Spaulding. sold, and the market is showing more Mr. Moore's address was quite lengthy, strength. For September delivery No. 2 and he took occasion in it to point out the s selling at 93c per bu., and October at great discrepancies that exist in the 91c. For No. 3 delivered in September 69 cents was paid. Reports from the growing crop show a fair con. dition of the grain in most States, with some decrease in the acreage. There stand it. He favored making every man, is also a good deal of the crop more or less discolored from the rains in Wisconsin and with an affidavit of the amount of his tax-Minnesota. In New York the crop is able property. Governor Jerome spoke reported in a favorable condition where it next and made quite an interesting address. was sown early, but the later sown has been in which he spoke of the standing of Michiinjured by rains. The acreage in that State is somewhat larger than usual. The harvest is later than usual, and receipts will be light for some weeks yet. In New York barley for delivery in October is sell. ing at \$1 per bu. for No. 1. In regard to and see if there was another in which the the Canadian crop, the Toronto Globe in its chances for success were greater. Mr. last issue says:

"The barley crop appears to be the one that has suffered most. From the tenor of the reports the yield of bright barley will be considerably less than was promised ten days ago. West of Toronto it appears ss though very little of the barley will be fit for brewing purposes. East of us the weather has not been so bad; indeed the reports from Prince Edward County speak of the late rains as a great blessing, a proonged drought having afflicted that section. If the weather should speedily reform, the barley crop in a great part of the Lake Ontario counties can yet be saved in fine order.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. There is nothing new to note in regard to the market for butter, which remains in about the same position as noted for the past two weeks. It is difficult to get more than 20c per lb for the choicest selections, while lots of very fair quality are sold at 18 to 19c. No change is looked for by dealers at present, and the only thing that would help the market would be the opening of a shipping demand. This may not be far off, as the eastern markets are certainly showing more strength. In Chicago the market is more active and firmer, with the best grades selling at an advance. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery 24 to 25c, fair to choice do 21 to 23c, choice dairy 19 to 21c, and fair to good movement is noted in all classes of choice butter. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 26 to 28c per lb, choice creamery ordinary at 20 to 23c. In its review of the market the Commercial Bulletin of Satur-

"The market is holding its own on fine choice and fancy butter, and we hear full ormer rates quite generally mentioned. indeed, for extra fine invoices of creamery claims at 27c for western and 23c for State are in some instances quite positively inisted upon, with the usual advance single packages of fancy mark. Buyers somewhat, but find after shop around that they have no opportunity to do better unless they content themselves with rather lower quality. Firkins are not plenty, and as they are wanted for southern orders, there is a tendency to ask more noney for them. Few State dairy lots of half tubs run high enough in quality to realize outside quotations. On western stock we hear of some small lots very nice dairy, &c., commanding a pretty good price, but as a rule the demand is careful,

and the supply of factory remains under neglect." Western butter is steady, and is quoted

in that market as follows: Western imitation creamery..... 

Cheese in this market remains firm and unchanged, with quotations the same as crop will undoubtedly be the largest ever have ruled for some weeks, namely 12 to 12½c per lb for the best makes of State, and of corn will undoubtedly sustain prices, 11 to 111c for second quality. In Chicago the market appears firm and buoyant in tone, and upper grades are higher. Quotations there are as follows: full cream cheddars 11 to 111c; part skim choice do, 31 to 91c; part skim flats, choice, 71 to 81c; common to fair skims, 5 to 6c. Young America 131 to 131c. The New York market closed on Saturday with matters in an unsatisfactory shape, and values somewhat lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy State factory, 111; 11c; fancy Ohio flats, 91 to 10c; choice do,

N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says of the "All the lower grades of State have be offered with freedom, and in some instances at † to 1c per lb less than corresponding quality brought last Friday. The western stock has been under great neglect and has accumulated, with nothing salable at 10c except small selections on home account. Holders complain that while in former years shippers would handle Ohio flats at a fair difference in price as compard with more desirable grades, they now refuse to negotiate except at a positive slaughter rate. The extreme low grades of all kinds are almost unsalable. At the close to-day the tone is still dull, with prices apparently about as follows: Strict ly fancy white stock is scarce, and a buyer

however, is practically the top, and appears to be the point where sellers propose stopping. Where it has been necessary to realize, less money was taken to close out, but many holders express a determination to carry over rather than shade 111c on To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. to carry over rather than shade 111c on the fancy goods, and nothing choice can be reached below 11 to 11%c. All fancy lots are naturally irregular, and quotations somewhat imperfect and nominal."

The eastern States are suffering from lack of rain, and this is affecting the supply of milk so generally that many dealers re predicting an advance in cheese the

oming week. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 58s. per cwt., for choice American

PICNIC OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The annual picnic of the State Grange was held at Lansing on Wednesday last, on the fair grounds of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society. The attendance was not as large as had been looked for. owing to the threatening state of the weather, but probably about a thousand people were present, a large number of whom were ladies. Very few of the speak. ers advertised to be present put in an appearance, but there was no lack of interest apparent. Addresses were made by Mr present method of assessing and collect ing taxes, whereby large corporations and wealthy individuals are assessed at much lower rates than those not so well able to when called upon, furnish the assessor gan as a State, and the strong financial and industrial position she occupied. He recommended young men who were thinking of going west to settle on farms, to look over their own State before doing so, Spaulding followed in a brief address, m which he spoke of the great improvements that had been made in the agriculture of the State, and the prosperous condition of her farmers.

The exercises were enlivened with some very good singing by the Albion Glee Club and music by the Knights Templar Band of Lansing. The weather was very threatening, and finally it commenced raining so hard that the meeting had to adjourn from the grove to the grand stand, where the speakers finished up. Had the weather been pleasant there would have large number present.

MICHIGAN FRUIT PROSPECTS.

BY SECRETARY GARFIELD.

About the first of August I sent 100 postal cards in envelopes to the most prominent fruit growers in Michigan, asking them to return the percentage of an average crop that the orchards and vinevards promised would naturally be suggested by the quesions enclosed.

Nearly all of the returns have been made at this writing, Aug. 14, and I am quite surprised at the results. Only one correspondent puts the apple crop at a full average, while 34 place it at less than onehan one-half a crop, and 75 less than three-fourths of an average yield. The following localities have the most promising show of apples: Ingham, Bay, western Muskegon, Manistee, Al legan, Genesee, Macomb, and Lapeer counties; western Cass, western Kent, central Barry, and eastern Ottawa all mite in the statement that the fruit will be imperfect, scabby, and badly injured by insects.

The crop of pears promises better than apples, and unless some new difficulty arises there will be 75 per cent of a full yield. There is less blight this season than for several years, judging from reports to

Peaches in unfavorable localities for this fruit are a complete failure. Upon high ground in the interior there will be above half a crop, and upon the reliefs of Washtenaw county even better than this; while upon the lake shore to the north there wil be a light yield, or say 40 per cent. In Allegan, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon there will be two-thirds of a crop and the fruit very fine. In Van Buren and Kalama zoo about half a crop.

The most prolific fruit in Michigan this year is the grape. There are promises of a very full yield if the season is prolonged so the clusters will ripen. Many of the first setting were killed by frost. There is some mildew appearing in several localities, and the recent wet weather has developed some tendency to rot in places where this disease has appeared years be-

The plum crop will be a good average where persistent efforts have been made to fight the curculio.

The peach yellows is gradually working northward. A few "sporadic cases" have been announced as far north as northern Ottawa and Kent; but there is united feeling among peach growers that every case must be stamped out at sight.

There are a great many theories concern ing the cause of failure in apples. It is choice State, 11; to 11;c; fine do 10; to laid to east winds, frosts, moist weather at time of blossoming, etc. The most common 81 to 91c; fair to good do, 5 to 8c. The explanation seems to be that the continuous frosts through May weakened the vitality of the young fruit so that it dropped through June. The varieties of apples that have as yet hung on the trees best, are Baldwin and Golden Russet. Fall apples seem to be almost a dead failure. The Northern Spy, which is a great favorite in our. State, will be represented by very small quantities in the fruit cellar next winter. Cider, apple jelly, and evaporated apples will be re luced

To the lovers of apple sauce I would counsel the selection of the best substitute in the way of canned fruit that is possible and begin early.

ly fancy white stock is scarce, and a buyer insisting upon having such would probably the weather, sold 17 acres of cut wheat, estihave to pay above 11.2c. The latter rate, mated at 400 bushels for \$100.

to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .-- About a year ago I saw the

London, Ont., in the FARMER, wherein they offered for sale Emporium Scott wheat at the rate of \$5 for 100 lbs; and from the description I was induced to order a sack of 100 lbs. I received their card dated Aug. 16th. '81, stating that they had received the money and would give the order promp attention. Several weeks elapsed and no wheat came. So I wrote again and shortly a sack of wheat came with D. M. Ferry & Co'.s card attached. Supposing the wheat to be all right I sowed it. When harvest came, I found I had a mixture of several of the common varieties of wheat, and so thoroughly mixed as to be entirely unfit for seed purposes. I wrote Ferry & Co., and they inform me that they never handled that variety of wheat, and never shipped me any wheat of any kind. I then wrote J. S. Pearce & Co., and can get no reply. Hence I have come to the conclusion that J. S. Pearce & Co. are a fraud and should be exposed. The wheat was shipped from Detroit, and to screen themselves or from some other motive they secured and attached a card with D. M. Ferry & Co'.s name.

I accept Ferry & Co'.s statement, and fully exonerate them from any participation in the fraud. I have given Pearce & Co. ample time to respond, and to explain, but they do not seem inclined. Do you know anything about the said Pearce & Co? If so should be glad to hear through the columns of the FARMER, Very respectfully yours.

E. MORRIS.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade for the past week,

"There have been few native samples of wheat on offer. The market has been irregularly cheaper and wheat increasingly difficult to sell. Foreign wheat has been dull and lifeless, and a deduction of 1 to 2s was necessary to effect sales. The off coast business was almost nil. Twenty-rine cargoes of wheat arrived; two were seld and 18 were withdrawn. The floating stock shows an increase of 67,500 quarters. Maize was cheaper."

THE Rochdale plan of co-operative stores, which divides the profits among the purchasers instead of shareholders, is successful in England. In the aggregate these establishments divided last year nearly 10 per cent on the gross amount of their sales. This is equal to 60 per cent on the share capital-a much larger ratio than the private dealer realizes, the greater profit arising from the fact that the co-operative stores are not required to go to any expense to get or retain custom, and that their business is so regular that they need suffervery little from dead stock. In 1861 there were 150 English societies, with 48,184 members, doing an annual trade amounting to about \$7,500,000. In ten years the number of members and sales increased for the crop of 1882, with such remarks as fivefold, and the capital was nearly doubled. In the next decade the member ship doubled, the capital increased three fold, and the sales to more than 500,000 members amounted in 1880 to \$100,000. 000. These are the figures given in returns to the government of actual business. Scotland has a large number of societies in

proportion to its population, but they do not seem to flourish in Ireland. Indeed, it is only in certain parts of England that they reach their highest development, in communities where the members are well known to each other. The Parliamentary return shows that counties where co-operation prevails have the smallest percentage of pauperism. Experiments in this counment, except in Phildelphia.

AT Howell last week we had the pleasure of looking over Tim Gooding, a horse owned by the White Bros., proprietors of the Commercial Hotel at that place. He is a handsome blood bay horse, with black points, standing full 16 hands high, and weighing over 1,200 pounds. He is as well finished as any horse we have seen recently, well muscled, good round barrel, splendid quarters, long sweeping tail and mane, and as clean and well shaped set of legs as any one could desire. He belongs to the Champion family, being by Goodng's Champion, son of King's Champion by Grianell's Champion, he by Almack, by Mambrino, by imported Messenger. His dam was Queen Anne, by Fashion Clay, he by old Henry Clay. Tim is half brother to Castle Boy, who has a record of 2:21, Eva with a record of 2:251, St. James, York State, and a number of other noted trotters. He is now nine years old, and his colts are turning out good ones.

It is said that when fully completed the new census report will fill 25 volumes of 600 pages each, and that the entire cost of the publication will be \$885,461.61. The usual number of sets of works printed by the government is 1,900, but in this case there will be 10,000 additional copies of the entire series of reports covering 15, 000 pages, 20,000 additional copies of the report on population, the same number of extra copies of the report on agriculture, 10,000 extra of the report on manufactures and mechanics, and 100,000 additional copies of the compendium. This last named volume will be of the most practical value for popular reference, and the work being stereotyped, new editions can be ordered if found desirable.

THE wheat crop of California, as estimated by the San Francisco Journal of Commerce, is 49,317,500 bushels, against 56,876,000 bushels in 1880 and 45,170,000 in 1881. The export surplus is 1,134,500 tons (nearly 38,000,000 bu). The export for the crop year ended June 30, 1882, was 22,111,285 centals, (about 37,000,000 bu.)

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, in command of the British fleet, has landed marines along the line of the Suez Canal, disarmed the natives, and declared the canal closed to traffic until further orders. This will have an important bearing on the grain markets if maintained for any length of time.

othing in the State that takes higher rank than Goldsmith's Bryant & Stration Business University of this city. It has een under the same management for over quarter of a century, and has maintained advertisement of J. S. Pearce & Co., of itself in the front rank from its inception to the present time. To a young man who wishes to acquire a practical business education, this college offers inducements and facilities equal to the best in the country. It is one of the institutions of Detroit, having grown with the city, and its growth has been equally vigorous and rapid. Take a look through its rooms and study its methods of instruction if you and study its methods of instruction if you are thinking of taking a commercial course this fall or winter, and if its thoroughly practical system does not suit your ideas

> On Thursday next, August 24th the Tenth Annual Farmers' Picnic will be held at Beardsell's Landing, Devil's Lake, Hillsdale County. Addresses are to be delivered by Hon. J. K. Boies, of Hudson, L. H. Salsbury of Hudson, and Hon. T. F. Moore of Madison. There will be singing by the Weston Glee Club, and prizes are to be given the three handsomest babies, and also to the three best brass bands. This picnic is always attended by an immense number of the farmers of Hillsdale and Lenawee and neighboring coun-

affairs at this College.

D. LANDRETH & Sons, of Philadelphia Pa., send us a neat little pamphlet "On the Value and Culture of Roots for Stock-Feeding." It contains concise and specific rules for the cultivation of turnips, rutabagas, beets, carrots, etc. Also the best method of using them in feeding stock. The pamphlet is sold at 25 cents per copy, but the firm authorize us to notify all readers of the FARMER that they will send it free to them upon application.

IT is said that Rufus Hatch and Lawrence Jerome, of New York, in connection with several London capitalists, have purchased 750,000 acres of rich grazing land on the Yellowstone river, near the border of Dakota, twenty miles from the Northern Pacific road, on which they propose to establish an extensive cattle ranch. Their talents inwatering stock ought to be available in their new vocation.

As showing the difference in results between hand labor and that of machinery, t is said that a few years ago, when peach baskets were made by hand, they cost from 25 to 30 cents each, but the rapid growth of the peach trade trade has resulted in establishing factories where baskets are turned out at a cost of about \$6 a hundred.

THE Texas fever is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Steubenville. Ohio, and also in some of the adjoining counties of Ohio and West Virginia. It was started by some Texans brought in from the southwest. Nearly all the animals attacked died. BEE KEEPERS' MEETING.—The eastern

hold its fall meeting for 1882, on Septemper 26th, in Merrill block, room No. 10 Business will commence promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. A. B. Weed. Secretary. THE extensive drought in western Mas achusetts has seriously damaged crops, and

Ilculgan Dee-Keepers' Association will

be extensive. Pastures are badly dried up. NEWS SUMMARY.

if rains do not speedily come the loss will

Michigan.

Saginaw is to have free mail delivery. Fort Gratiot feels willing to pay \$11,000 for aterworks.

The wife of C. G. Luce, of the Grange Visite, died at Gilead last week. M. V. Rork's new school opens at Sherwood on the 20th of next month. Bert Hathaway, a lad of East Saginaw, was lrowned in Saginaw River on the 19th.

A light fall of snow was reported in some parts of Roscommon County last week. L. J. Law's clothing store at Cadillac, was closed up by a Buffalo creditor on the 15th.

A new Methodist church, to cost \$2,500, and be done the 1st of Nov., is being built at Imlay City. Mr. Dewey, of Owosso, owner of the Michigan trotter Jerome Eddy, has refused \$10,-000 for him.

The new opera house at Jackson will be opened by Lawrence Barrett on the 24th. Seats \$2 each. Owosso Press: W. J. Wes'lake, merchant

tailor, has suspended and assigned his property to his creditors. The commencement exercises of the Agricultural College took place on the 15th. Eight students graduated.

Phineas Pearl, who has lived in Benton township, St. Joseph County, for over 50 years, died last week. James Vanderbeck, of Benton Harbor, lost the fingers of his leat hand in Williams' shingle mill last week.

McIntyre's grain warehouse at Ridgeway has been converted into an elevator capable of elevating 1,200 bushels per day. Charles Kendrick, a brakeman on the P. H. & N. W. road, was killed at Port Huron,

A little girl named Mabel Ball was deserted at Port Huron last week. She had been sadly Il-treated, being covered with scars and bruises. Charlotte had a fire tournament last week, which was largely attended. The Battle Creek Company won the sweepstakes prize

on the 15th, while coupling cars.

Burglars opened the safe in the office of W. Kimball, dealer in agricultural implements at Manchester, and made off with \$100 on the night of the 17th.

Adrian Times: F. W. Gilbert has shipped 1,200 pounds of honey this season, and has 4,000 pounds more to sell; the product of 140 swarms of bees.

The Roscommon Lumber Company is building 12 miles of logging railroad and will put forty million feet of logs into Houghton Lake, to be run into Muskegon. Farmers in Jackson County who sold their wool to itinerant buyers find it neither called for or paid for, and think they will deal with legitimate purchasers next season.

Fire at Grand Rapids, on the 16th, in the Merchants' block caused about \$15,000 loss, chiefly by damage done by water. Spontaneous combustion did the mischief.

The saw and shingle mill of W. G. Coggs-well, at Green's Station, on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, burned on the 15th. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$2,000.

As an educational institution there is The Adrian Scientific Society investigated an indian mound in the vicinity of Tecumeeh last week, in search of pre-historic relics, and found some bones, skulls, and a couple of

John Dolan, of Dexter, was knocked down by a slingshot in the bands of some unknown individual, and robbed of \$100, while going from his saloon to his house on the night of

Sagina w Herald: At Harrison Junction, on the 16th, a son of the Baptist clergyman, named Cole, had his arm torn off at the shoulder by a belt in a shingle mill. He will not recover.

John Gall was found dead in the rear of a

Jackson saloon on the morning of the 17th It is thought that he fell from the rear plat-form of the saloon, as his neck was broken and head buried in the mud. of such an institution, you will be hard to The Brighton Citizen gives a long list of persons who suffered losses by pickpockets while visiting the encampment, leading us to infer that the light fingered gentry were please. Some of our brightest business nen got their knowledge of commercial

numerous and enterprising. A rich young farmer, living near Owossorecently borrowed a few bushels of whee from a neighbor's granary at night, and after wards concluded it was wiser to settle to

it at \$10 per bushel than see a sheriff. An old woman named Baird, living on the outskirts of the village of White Pigeon, was found dead recently under circumstances indicating that she was murdered for the sake of the little money she possessed.

Jesse Hoyt, one of the best known lumber men of the State and prominently connected with the business interests of the Saginaw Valley, died last week, leaving an estate valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

It is said that two schoolma'ams of Coldwater are among the heirs to an estate valued at \$80,000, and that the shares of each will be \$7,000 and the way the boys are taking inte ln these ladies is a terror to all other girls

An East Saginaw man wants to furnish that city with an opera house to cost \$50,000 or \$75,000, the builder to pay no taxes and

have all the profits during his lifetime, and the city to own the building at his death. Greyling, Crawford Co., was stirred up by a burglary which would have been a plum to the burglar had he been "more previous" and called the night before, before all the noney had been removed from A. H. Swarth

The Grand Trunk car shops have at last been definitely located at Battle Creek, near Nichols Station, 40 acres having been bought for a site, and the citizens after taking a long breath have settled down to think of

The principal business street of Hastings has been covered with ashes to the depth of a couple of inches, with the alleged object of improving its condition, and every pedestrian of the condition of the conditi trian and every man who owns a team is swearing mad about it.

Johnny Grant, 12 years old, of Bay City, was shot dead on the morning of the 15th, by some unknown person. There are some things to indicate that a neighbor's son mistook him for a lad with whom he had a dif-Monroe Democrat: A. man engaged in

hauling hay in Mouroetown found his load was on fire, and had just time to get the horses off before it was all in a blaze. A new wagon was thus cremated. It is supposed he rubbing of the wheel on the rack furnish ed the spark. Davisburg had an incendiary fire last week

which destroyed four of the principal busi-ness houses. Loss, \$13,000. The village has been divided against tise is since the notoriou Hall murder case, and it is openly declared that one faction set the fire as a warning to the other side to speak less freely. The Hastings Banner says that farmers in that vicinity who took care to keep the shocks of grain upright and compact during

the rains find that comparatively little grain has grown, and thicks farmers have reason to congratulate themselves that, in view of the extremely unfavorable weather they are not even greater sufferers. Plainwell Independent: As James Freand family were going to church at Waylani the team was frightened by the raising of a barasol and became unmanageable. Mr. Frew was thrown out, her skull fractured and ibs and arm broken. She cannot recover

Mr. Frew escaped with a sprained arcle, and one of the horses was badly injured. Lansing Republican: Five years ago Ormond Abbott, then a resident of Lenawee County, bought 400 acres of tamarack swamp County, bought and acress of tamaning. Since that time he has added 200 acres to the purchase. He began an extensive system of drainage, and now has over 200 acres of this land under good cultivation and seeded to the tame grasses. Wheat, corp. potatoes, oats, timothy, clover, Hungarian and red top grow luxuriantly there, and the day is not far distant when he will have

General News.

The Chicago police are raiding the lottery

There was a heavy frost at Corry, Pa. Sunday night. During July, 80,000 Texan cattle were re ceived at Chicago.

Forest fires are doing great damage in the vicinity of Nashua, N. H. Emma Abbott is said to have made \$100,0% in a stock speculation recently.

Business nearly all suspended at Browns-ville, Texas, on account of the yellow fever. It is said that the barbed wire trade of the United States amounts to \$10,000,000 a year. Large shipments of grain for Europe are being made by the Mississippi route this sea-

The miners' strike in the Pittsburg district as a failure, the men returning to work at the old wages. The anti-monopoly State committee of New York has called a State convention at Sarato-ga, Sept. 13.

The collectors at Atlantic ports have been instructed to appoint quarantine stations for imported cattle. A tornado last week did a great deal

damage to buildings and crops in the city of Bangor and vicinity. Gen. Beauregard is writing a book on the war of the rebellion. He thinks he was a minent actor in it.

The Treasury Department on Thursday purchased 615,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the mints.

The residence of Gen. Sickles, in New York city, was robbe 1 of \$2,000 worth of jewelry by a hall boy named Higgins, last week. Track laying on the Canada Pacific has reached 347 miles west of Winnipeg, and is advancing at the rate of three miles a day.

There has been built thus far this year, 5, 473 miles of new railroad, against 3,115 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1881. There are over 600,000 acres under cultiva-tion in tobacco in the United States, and the crop is valued at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,

A cattle plague has broken out near Weeds-port, N. Y. But one animal attacked sur-vived. The disease seems to be blood poison-

Rev. J. H. Porter, a leading minister of Jonesbore, Ga., was suddenly and unaccount-ably struck dumb while in the pulpit Friday night.

Colored laborers on the Memphis & Kan-sas City Railroad line in Arkansas have been driven from their work and terrified by armed whites.

The chief of police and an officer, while attempting to arrest burglars at Richfield Springs, N. M., last Friday night, were both atally shot. Vanderbilt has announced that he will permit of no more prize fights in the Madison Square Garden, New York, of which he is

the proprietor.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, died at his home last week from the effects of a cancer on his tongue. His funeral was held on Saturday, and was largely attended.

The land Le decided that it of Ireland to a

AUGUS

oney and troc A party of Castle Garden orwarded to hey will proba The benevol

Minneapolis ar poor children ( contribute suit Mr. Blaine h ton residence i The Secreta

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James Go Herald, has A monun veiled at thusiasm. Last year 000 tons of 000 tons be

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, 1882. The land League of Philadelphia last week decided that it would not advance the cause of Ireland to assist Arabi Pasha by sending money and troops to Egypt. investigated of Tecumseh ric relics, and

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death.

A party of Arabs from Egypt arrived at A party of Arabs from Egypt arrived at Castle Garden about ten days ago, and were corwarded to Lincoln County, Tenn., where they will probably form a colony. The benevolent railroad and vesselmen of

The cenevotes rathed and the central that the inneapolis are giving free excursions to the ore children of that city, while the citizens attribute suitable provisions.

Mr. Blaine has offered his costly Washing-ton residence for sale. Perhaps he thinks he will occupy the White House when he next takes up his residence at the Capital. The Secretary of War has appointed 200 derks and several messengers and watchmen to sid in the disposal of accumulated peusion cases. Eight of the clerks are from Michi-

Chicago is to have a new railroad depot, to cost \$50,000, and to be used by the Michl-gan Central, Illinois Central, Baltimore and ohio, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis

Sixty-seven oil mills in the south have caused an advance in cotton seed from \$6 to \$2 per ton. Of the 3,000,000 tons of cotton seed in the last year's crop, only 1-16th was

The Treasury Department has decided that customs officers may detain reprints of American copyrighted books, and notify the authors so that they may take steps for their

Adam M. Dundore, defaulting county treasurer, at Reading, Pa., has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to stand committed until he makes restoration of the \$19,000 stolen.

The Danish Consul General at Milwaukee has purchased 55,000 acres of land from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Minnesota, for the purpose of establishing thereon a

Charles T. Kugler, of Listowell, Ont., was arrested at Toronto, last week, charged with forging notes to the amount of \$10,000. His stater on learning of the arrest committed suicide by hanging.

Citizens of St. Paul have raised \$40,000 to be used in completing the State Capitol. The Legislature appropriated \$180,000, and made it a penal offense for the governor to involve the State beyond that sum.

Gen. Ben Butler has purchased the schooner Conquest, secretly armed her and sent her to sea on an unknown expedition. Perhaps Ben wants to capture a piece of Egypt and make a little country for himself.

Red Cloud has been removed from his posi-tion as chief of the Sioux Indians, and he is said to be stirring up the Indians to declare war. The whites at Pine Ridge agency are said to be very uneasy in consequence.

The boiler attached to a threshing machine exploded at Mt. Olive, Clermont County, Ohio, last week, while the engineer was at supper. A Miss Carrie Balfine was instantly killed, and four children wounded, two fatal-Hugh Maher, one of the assessors of Cook

County, Ill., makes affidavit that he was of-fered \$6,000 to reduce the assessment of the Pullman Cor Company in his town. The affair is to be brought before the Grand

Reports from Arizona say the Apaches continue raids in the vicinity of Ures. A band of 70 to 100 is now raiding the Sonora River Valley. Over 100 people have been killed in the vicinity of Ures within the last

W. D. Russell, one of the parties charged with issuing fraudulent scrip at Yankton, Dakota Territory, has been convicted. The cases against Cameron and Carpenter, charged with complicity, will be tried in November.

A party of six smugglers, with 40 pack animals, encamped one night last week in a canon in the Swissholm Mountains, Arizona, and all but one were drowned by a cloud burst, their bodies being found next morning Brown, Bonnell & Co., iron manufacturers in the Mahoning Valley, O, whose pay roll is over \$1,000,000 a year, have offered their striking employes a chance to go to work at the old wages, and in case this offer is not accepted, they will start up with non-union men.

Wisconsin brewers and liquor dealers protective association has determined to "protect and defend members against prosecution resulting from alleged infractions of so-called temperance laws and other legal provisions which aim at wanton oppression of personal rights and liberties."

which aim at wanton oppression of personal lights and liberties."

E. Dwyer Gray, once Lord Mayor of Dublin, and now editor of the Freeman's Journal of that city, has been convicted of libeling a jury in a recent trial by saying they were jury in a recent trial by saying they were

prosecute the riolital annual company of ecting him and his wife from a car on account of his color, and the money contributed oy colored churches in the north for such prosecution will be handed over to the idow of old John Brown. On Thursday night at Amsterdam, N. Y.,

from Thursday night at Amsterdam, N. I., from Thursday night at his dwelling house of the Gilchrist brothers, and bound and gagged them and their sister, and proceeded to rifle the safe. From this they obtained \$300 in money and \$15,000 worth of bonds and mortgages. No arrests have yet been made. The decline in the flow of the Garfield, Pa., oli wells attributed to a clogging of the wells and not to exhaustion of the oil, as the flow has been invariably restored by "shooting" the wells with small torpedoes. The pipe lines are now running out 80,000 barrels of crude oil daily and much is going to

The National Roard of Health bas received a report from Surgeon Owen, U. S. N., jat Pensacola, stating that on the 15th inst. the mate of the Spanish bark Sileta, at Sullivan's wharf, died of yellow fever, and that three men were sick on board, also that the bark was towed to sea a few hours after the death occurred.

Dr. McGillieuddy, a former citizen of Detroit, is the Indian agent that Red Cloud wants bounced. He has a good reputation as a capable and efficient official. He has telegraphed for authority to arrest Red Cloud and send him to Leavenworth. The department is a send to be a send ment is reported to have sent him the authority asked for.

A party of robbers entered the house of Ell Cox, a wealthy farmer who lives near Ashland, Ill., Saturday night and tried, by means of hanging him, roasting his feet and otherwise torturing him, to compel him to reveal the whereabouts of his money, but they secured only \$40. The outrage has created great excitement in the vicinity.

The names of those selected as a team to The names of those selected as a team to shoot against the British volunteers are as follows: Anthony R. Vøn Heusen, Samuel E. Han, Thomas J. Dolan, Capt. I. W. Griffith, John L. Paulding, Fred. Alder, M. D. Hinds, D. H. Ogden, D. R. Atkinson, J. Smith, Chas. W. Hinman, J. McNevin, J. N. Ward and Major E. O. Shakespeare. Col. Jno. Bodine was elected captain of the team.

The statement of the Canadian Postal Savings Bank Department, for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows an increase in the number of depositors of 11,858, and the amount standing to the credit of the Department has increased over 30 per cent in the same period. The total cost of maintaining the Department, including interests in 41/2 on the including [interest, is 4½ per cent on the savings bank balance ir the hands of the

Senator Cameron has just been called on to Senator Cameron has just been called on 80' pay \$10,000 as an endorser on a note for that amount given by the late Gen. Burnside. The note was deposited in a bank as substitute for stock which he had deposited as security for a loan, but which he withdrew a few days befere his death for the purpose of getting a new issue. No trace of the old or new stock can be found among Burnside's papers, and it is suspected the stock has been stolen.

roreign. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has been interviewing the Sultan. A monument to Daniel O'Connell was un-

Last year Great Britain made nearly 2,700,-000 tons of puddled iron and imported 90,-000 tons besides.

STATE AND DISTRICT FALTS OF 1882

Name of Society.	Where Held.	Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address,
MICHIGAN STATE AG'L SOC'Y Michigan State Horticultural Society.  Tri-State Fair Association Indiana Agricultural Society.  Tri-State Fair Association Indiana Agricultural Society Western Michigan Agricul' Society Western Mich Agricultural Society Western Mich, Agricultural Society Central Mich. Agricultural Society Contral Mich. Agricultural Society Northeastern District. Illinois Agricultural Society Wisconsin Agricultural Society Wisconsin Agricultural Society Wisconsin Agricultural Society Nebraska Agricultural Society Nebraska Agricultural Society Kansas Agricultural Society Kansas Agricultural Society Kansas Agricultural Society State Fair Association Toronto (Canada) Exposition St. Louis Ag'l, and Mechanical Soc. New England Agricultural Society Arkansas State Fair Association National Mining & Industrial Ex. Carbondale Dist. Fair Association Harrison County Agr'l Society.	JACKSON Jackso	SEPT'R. 18 to 22 September 18 to 22 Aug 28 to Sept 1 September 18 to 82 Aug 28 to Sept 1 September 110 to 16 September 25 to 29 October 2 to 6 September 25-30 September 25-30 September 25-28 October 2 to 6 September 25-30 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 11-16 September 17 to 21 September 17 to 21 September 17 to 21 September 25-30 September 5 to 16 October 17 to 21 September 5 to 16 October 2 to 7 September 5 to 16 October 2 to 7 September 5 to 16 October 16 to 21 August 1 to Oct 1 October 10 to 21	W. I. Chamt. John Farley Alexander Hero. A R Stevens James Cox Frank Joslin B. B. Baker. Sumner Howard S. D. Fisher. Geo E Bryant J. R Shaffer D. W Seller Daniel Wheeler. Geo Y. Johnson E. C. Bartholomew Chas, H. Clark Francis Pope H. J. Hill G. O. Kalb Daniel Needham R V Yeakle S T Armstrong Sam T Brush R V Brush	Minneapolis. Helena. Toronto, Can, St. Louis. Boston. Little Rock. Denver.

### COUNTY FAIRS OF 1882.

N	ame of	Society.		Where	Held.	Date of	Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
Anmada	Countr	A cmil Cont	ots:	Armada		October 4	to 6	J. E. Barringer	Armada.
Armada		Agr'l Soci		Bay Cit		Sentembr	20 to 23	ET Bennett	Bay City.
Bay	do	do		Coldwa		Sentembr	26 to 29	J. D. W. Fisk	Coldwater.
Branch	do	do		Cassopo		Septemble	90 to 99	L. H. Glover	Cassopolis,
Cass	do	do .				Septemb's	00 to 20	H P Adams	St. Johns.
Clinton	do	do		St. John		Septemb'r	06 to 20	Geo. S. Woolsey	Marshall.
Calhonn	do	do		Marshal		Septemo r	20 to 29	Esek Pray	Charlotte.
Eaton	do	do		Charlot	te	Septemb'r	20 to 29	H D Comphell	Traverse City
Grand Tra	verse	do		Travers	e City	Septemo r	12 10 15	H D Campbell O F Jackson	Ithaca.
Gratiot	do	do		Ithaca		October 4		John H Hicok	Flint.
Genesee	··· do	do		Flint		October 3			Hillsdale.
Hillsdale	do	do		Hillsdal	e	October 3	to 6	F. M. Holloway	
Ingham	do	do		Mason .		Septemb'r	23 to 28	O F Miller	Mason.
Ionia	do	do		Ionia		October 3	to 6	LE Rowley	
Lenawee	do	do		Adrian.	********	Septemb'r	26 to 29	8 B. Mann	Adrian.
Livingston		do		Howell,		Septemb'r	26 to 28	FO Burt	Howell.
Macomb	do	do		Richmo	nd	Septemb'r	13 to 15	W H Acker	Richmond.
Mason	do	do		Ludingt		Sept 12 to		John Rice	Ludington.
Montcalm		do		Stanton		Septemb'r	26 to 29	P S Dodge	Stanton.
Manistee	do	do		BearLak	e	October 4	to 6	G K Estes	Bear Lake.
Monroe	do	do		Monroe		Sept'r 19 t	0 22	H. T. Cole	Monroe.
		do		Pontiac		October 3	06	Noah Tyler	Pontiac.
Oakland	do	do		Hart		Sept'r. 12 t	0 15	E. D. Richmond	Hart.
Oceana .	do	do		Evart		October 4	0 6	J T Minchin	Evart.
Osceola	do		*****	Centervi	lle	October 3	06.	Samuel Cross	Centerville.
St. Joseph		do		Watrous		October 4	5 & 6	E B Hayes	Watronsville.
Tuscola	do	do		Paw Pa		October 10	to 18	C. A. Harrison	Paw Paw.
Van Burer		do		Ann Art		Sentember	9890	David M. Finley	Ann Arbor.
Washtena	w do	do				October 10	to 19	S P Reynolds	Stockbridge.
Stockbridg	ge Agrici	iltural Se		Stockbr		October 10		G. W. Cramton	Hadley.
Hadley Die	trict Agr	icultural a	Society	Hadley.		October 10		A Osburn	Eaton Rapids
Eaton Rap	oids Unio	on do		Eaton H	apids	October 11 October 10	to 12		Ovid.
Ovid Unio	n	do	*****	Ovid					Litchfield.
St Jo Val	lev Unio	n do				October 10	10 18		Plainwell,
Plainwell	Allegan	County)	Inion.	Plainwe	11	October 3 t	00		
North Bra	nch			North B	ranch	October 4,	5 and 6	F. S. Porter	North Branch

Chilians and Peruvians. In one case 75 HERCULES POWDER FOR SALE. killed.

Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has ordered the release of 50 Irish suspects arrested in the Loughrea district after the murder of Blake.

Arabi Pasha is said to be negotiating for his escape in case of need, to the residence of a fanatical Mohammedan dignitary on the borders of Tripoli.

The Pope has written a letter to the Irish bishops, deploring the continuance of troubles in Ireland, and appealing to the people to shun secret societies. There was sharp fighting at Chatouf, near Suez, on Saturday, between the British and Egyptian forces. The latter were finally driven off, but the loss is said to have been

severe. A dispatch from Vienna says that a great burglary has been committed at the Palace of Count Andrassy. All the Count's orders and many objects of art and antiquity

General Ducrot, a prominent French general and politician, died in Paris last week, aged 85 years. He was prominent in the Franco-Prussian war, commanding one of the Franch angles.

De Lesseps says that Arabi Pasha will respect the rights of the Suez Canal Company as scrupulously as will any of the European powers. But the assertion is not swallowed by the British representatives. Last week the police at Trieste seized a lot of bombs, petards, etc., which were sent to that city from Venice to be used by nihilists at the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. The affair has caused a great sen-eation.

The Bonapartists, to the number of 4,000,

met in Paris last week and passed resolutions in favor of placing Prince Victor Napoleon on the throne of France. De Cassagnac declared that "the imperialists are ready for power, and mean to take it." He is a kind of Freuch O'Dynamite Rossa, and won't do much harm.

jury in a recent trial by saying they were drunk, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500 and be imprisoned for three months. The jury had brought in a verdict of guilty against one Hayes, charged with murder. The sentence of Gray has stirred up the land league, and the leaders are demanding that the judge be removed from the bench.

be removed from the bench.

The Cursans are said to be greatly excited by the signing of the recent treaty with the United States, and the Chinese Government is said to be urging them to compel its abougation. Private telegrams received in London say that troubles have culminated in a general insurrection and the king and queen have been assassinated. The Japanese legation was attacked by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party. Japanese men of war have been dispatched to the Seoul River.

THE LONDON Times in a recent article says that Europe is no longer able to feed her population, and the total grain crops produced fall 343,000,000 bu below the annual consumption, and 285,000,000 bu of this deficiency is in the United Kingdom. The wheat crop of Great Britain is estimated this year at 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bu, and the consumption at about 200,000, 000 bu. After deducting what is required for seed, there will be a defici ncy to be sup plied from foreign countries of about 130. 000,000 bu, perhaps more than this. The Mark Lane Express of Aug. 14 reports the yield variable and the quality indifferent.



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\$25 to any man who sends me a customer with whom I can exchange residerce property in Cleveland, Ohio, or a business block in Operlin, Oaio, for an improved farm. Address \*1t Box 403, East Cleveland, Ohio.

**Emporium Scott Seed Wheat!** All gathered without getting wet and is perfectly clean. Yields forty bushels per acre. Price \$2.00 per bushel of 60 lbs, free on cars at Greenville, Mich. Bags 256 each. Cash to accompany order. H. M. FULLER, Fish Lake Sock Ferm, au22-3t. Greenville, Mich.

# FOR SALE.

Emporium Scott Seed Wheat. FRANCIS GRAHAM On tons of puddled iron and imported 90,000 tons besides.

Spain is becoming alarmed at the spread
of socialism in the provinces. Brigandage
is on the increase and serious trouble is
feared.

Several skirmishes are reported between

Several skirmishes are reported between



Contracts Taken for Removing Stumps. J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH, Contractor and Agent, ADRIAN, MICH.



# "SHARPLESS" Strawberry Plants.

Another season's experience has only tended to confirm the almost universal verdict that this is one of the very best of strawberries. Plant now to secure a crop next season. Plants \$1.00 per 100, and at greatly reduced rates by the 1,000. WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich. a15-4t

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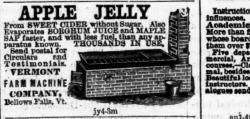
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NEW ADVERTISANE .- 98.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Homestead Superphosphate!

to the say and the the edge of the says of the says of the says of the says at	Jackson.	Battle Creek.	Adrian.	Kalamazoo	<b>Y</b> psilanti	Average	Lbs in ton of 2 000 lbs	Value pr lb	Total value
Soluble Phosph'c acid Reverted Phos'c, acid Insoluble Phos, acid Nh. rogen Equi valent to ammo'a Moista. C Commercial value per ton	3.59 2.78 2.45	7.97 8.85 2.68 2.61 3.16 12.02 \$46.87	\$.01 3.27 2.82 2.36 2.87 12.62 \$45.80	7.75 3.42 2.45 2.37 2.87 15.87 \$44.88	8.83 3.51 2.81 2.64 3.24 12,00 \$47.72	7.98 8.42 2.70 2.48 8.02 12.38 Avera	159.60 68.40 54.00 48.00	15 cents 10 " 6 " 25 "	\$23.94 6.84 3.24 12,30

Michigan Carbon Works:

and sent to them for samples of the State soluble acid that which still remains in the and sent to them for samples of the goods such as they had for sale. I received specimens from Ypsilanti, Adrian, Jackson, Battle composition in specimens brought from dif-Creek and Kalamazoo. I sent to Holly for a ferent places. specimen but did not receive any.

added to the insoluble or bone phosphate, a part of the lime unites with sulphuric acid forming sulphate of lime; the bone phosphate, which has lost two-thirds of its lime, the Homestead Contains. becomes superphosphate of lime and is then soluble in water. After a time a part of this soluble is superphosphate again becomes superphosphate again becomes the relief to the soluble in water. After a time a part of this soluble is superphosphate again becomes the relief to the soluble in water.

a careful examination of the composition of the above table is meant the subydrous phos- only give the valuation as estimated on the the Homestead Superphosphate, so far as phoric acid, or what chemists call pentoxide basis in use in New England, where commerrelates to the quantity of Phosphoricacid and of phosphorus. The soluble acid, the quality available ammonia which it contains as it is of this material which is soluble in cold found in the market in this State. In order water, the reverted acid that which was once Homestead Superphosphate will be of some that there might be no possibility that the soluble in water but has now become insolu- value by enabling the farmers to make their specimens were especially prepared for ble in water but is still soluble in citrate of own estimate of what this manure contains, analysis, from the list of agents you sent me ammonia and other weak solvents; the in- and to form some estimate of its values. I

Many people ask what is the money value

Before giving the results of analysis permit of manure? It is difficult to answer this me to explain some of the terms employed.
Ordinary phosphate of lime, or "bone phosphate," is such as is found in the bones of viz: for soluble phosphoric acid, 15 cents a animals; it is insoluble in water and passes pound; for reverted, 10 cents; for insoluble, 6 into the soluble condition very slowly in the cents a pound; for nitrogen, (from blood,) 25 soil. But in order to become useful to the growing plant it must become soluble in water, because it can only enter the roots in material discussed, the amount in a ton of How can the addition of these necessary solution; "the plant lives by drinking rather two thousand pounds, the price per pound, than by eating." When sulphuric acid is and the calculated value for a ton of the a horse will starve because he has oats in his

soluable superphosphate again becomes cash value in return, of the amount above insoluble in water, but is still soluble in stated. Some may receive more and some for \$4 00.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, citrate of summonia; it is then called reverted 1888, Just as their soil may require this manure Lansing, Mich. or precipitated phosphate. It is intermediate or not, and as the crop may or may not be in activity and value between soluble and such as requires this particular manure. This GENTLEMEN-At your request I have made insoluble phosphate. By phosphone acid in topic I reserve for further consideration, I

R C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry.

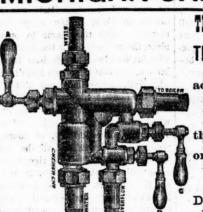
Michigan Carbon Works: GENTLEMEN-Your favor is received, in which you ask whether the use of Homestead Superphosphates, while imparting a temporary fertHity, can ultimately lead to exhaustion of the soil? I answer that the use of such a superphosphate cannot exhaust the soil, because it furnishes to the soil the very elements which are likely to be soonest deficient in the soil, namely, potash, soluble phosphoric acid and combined nitrogen. materials exhaust any soil? As well fear that

food. Yours truly, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. of Chemistry.

Note.—The above analyses were taken from samples selected at random by Prof. Kedzie. Our aim since these experiments were made has been to produce a higher percentage of soluble Phosphoric Acid, and we have also added Potash, as analyses of our present

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ROGER A,

dark brown stallion, foaled June 20th, 1879; 1514 hands high; weight 1,000 lbs. Sired by Louis Napoleon, by Volunteer. Dam Fannie Jenkins by Owoseo Prince, by Milford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief. 2d dam Fannie, by Robin Hood, by Andrew Jackson. by Young Bashaw, by Grand Bashaw. Owoseo Prince's dam was Maud, sy Alexander's Abdal ah, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

hay mare; foaled July 5th, 1879. Sired by Lonis Napoleon: Dam Kitty O'Connel, by Owosso Prince, I have also for sale at all times Sootch Collie Shepherd Dogs. I have imported and bred them for 18 years and have 20 on hand now. JAMES A. ARMSTRONG,

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IF I COULD KEEP HER SO.

Just a little baby lying in my arms, Would that I could keep you with your charms; Helpless, clinging fingers; downy, golden hair, W here the sunshine lingers, caught from other

where; Blue eyes asking questions, lips that cannot spea Roly-poly shoulders, dimple in your cheek; Dainty little blossom, in a world of woe; Thus I fain would keep you, for I love you so,

Roguish little damsel, scarcely six years old-Feet that never weary, hair of deeper gold; Restless, busy fingers, all the time at play, Torque that never ceases talking all the day, Blue eyes learning wonders of the world about Have come to tell you them-what an eager shou Winsome little damsel, all the neighbors know; Thus I long to keep you, for I love you so.

Sober little school-girl, with your strap of books And such grave importance in your puzzled looks Solving weary problems, pouring over sums, Yet with tooth for sponge cake and for sugar-plu Reading books of romance in your bed at night, Waking up to study in the morning light; Anxions as to ribbons, deft to tie a bow, Full of contradictions-I would keep you so.

Sweet and thoughtful maiden, sitting by my side All the world's before you, and the world is wide Hearts are there for winning, hearts are there to

Has your own, shy maiden, just began to wake? Is that rose of dawning glowing on your cheek, Telling us in blushes what you will not speak? Shy and tender maiden, I would fain forego All the golden future, just to keep you so

All the listening argels saw that she was fair, Ripe for rare unfolding in the upper air; Now the rose of dawning turns to lily white, And the close-shut eyelids veil the eyes from sight. All the past I summon as I kiss her brow-Babe, and child, and maiden, all are with me now Oh! my heart is breaking; but God's love I know-Safe among the angels, He will keep her so. - Louise C. Moulton, in The Interior

LAND OF THE FREE.

The word of the Lord by night To the watching Pilgrims came, As they sat by the searide, And filled their hearts with flame

God said. I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more, Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor.

Lo. I uncover the land Which I hid of old time in the West. When he has wrought his best,

I will have never a noble, Fishers and choppers and plowmen

My will fulfilled shall be, For in daylight or in dark His way home to the mark.

# Miscellaneous.

# THE LOST NECKLACE.

We all have our ambitions. That of Andrews, the great dealer in jewelry and bric-a-brac, was to be acknowledged the finest judge of precious stones and antique work to be found in the trade. He worked early and late to obtain this reputation, and by dint of perseverance and a few clever hits, much expenditure of money and not a trifle of burnt fingers during his apprenticeship, he succeeded in his desire. His knowledge was allowed on all hands to be supreme, his taste impecable, his piece of goldsmith's work, no specimen of cinque cento art, was quite sure of its repute until it had been passed through the alembic of his judgment; and what he had once stamped with his approval, and consented to sell with his name attached, was sent out into the world with a certificate of merit that was worth a small fortune to

its possessor. With this ambition of being known for accurate connoisseurship was naturally that other of getting hold of all the mos famous stones and pieces of bric-a-brac that he could induce the present owners to throw into his hands. If he knew of any precious bits belonging to a decayed family of former notables, needing more money than heir-looms, or to a young scapegrace who cared more for a month's spree than for all the rare gems, and cabinets, and pictures, and pottery mouldering down at the dull old home, Andrew Andrews went round and round that quarry like a dog scenting a cache, and never rested until he had got the thing he wanted. He generally succeeded, for he gave good prices when it suited his purpose. He knew how to his breast-pocket, rather ostentatiously bribe so as to create the desire to sell; and he even sometimes bought at a loss that he might keep up his character as the indefatigable collector of unique valuables, in whose private parlor at the back of the shop you would find things not to be had anywhere else in the world. All the same he ground down the poor devils who sold for need, till he took pretty well all the gilt off their ginger-bread, and made the trans fine' with a vengeance! I should have action for them rather a loss than a gain. thought a man of your judgment and ex-As, however, nothing succeeds so much as success, he got his way nine times out of perience would have pronounced a more fitting verdict than this, Mr. Andrews. ten; and Andrew Andrews was known far Fairly fine! I like that! Fairly fine! Well, and wide as the man to whom to go if I suppose it is, and something more to the you wanted to buy a good thing irrespective of cost, or to get rid of one on favorable back of that." terms, if your needs were not pressing and you were dexterous in the art of ang-

Now there was one thing which Andrey self to have seen its merits," answered the Andrews wished above all in the world to stranger hastily, and somewhat haughtily. get hold of. This was the famous pearl to Lady Lipperley-which Sir Peter Lely necklace which had belonged to the beauti ful Lady Lipperley of doubtful fame-that rising from the sea '-which all the world Lady Lipperley who had been one of the beauties of Charles the Second's court; knows of - which has been engraved and described scores of times-surely it did no whose portrait Sir Peter Lely had painted need a very close examination to decide as "Venus rising from the sea," and whose on the merits of such an incomparable main article of attire in that portrait was jewel as that! However I did not come this tamous pearl necklace which Andrew here to discuss my pearl. I came to ask Andrews coveted as if it had been the elixir of life itself. As pearls and as a necklace if you have still in your possession that this jewel was unique. The centre drop alone was worth a king's ramsom; the ed to Richelieu, and from him passed pearls were well-nigh priceless; and the down by various stages to Madame Recafame of possessing this splendid and unmier, and then to young Vaurien, who pproachable treasure was of more value in sold it two years ago at the Hotel Drouot, he eyes of Andrew Andrews than half his where you bought it? Is it still in your fortune. This pearl necklace haunted him. Night and day he thought of it, and devised schemes as to, first its discovery and then murmured Andrew Andrews. He was too possession. He was willing to pay royally much astonished, absorbed, evercome, to called on Andrews with a bundle of dis-

listen to the rest. The pearl necklace for this royal treasure if only he could secure it; and, as it was, he spent no small sums in trying to find out where it was. here was the drop-the famous drop-For there was something of a tradition as within reach of his hand! "Well, Mr. Andrews," said the stranger to the strange way in which it had disappeared from view; and though known to sharply," have you that snuff-box?"

exist-for the pearls had never come into

the market-it was not known where.

Hence Andrew Andrews was in his line as

well as following the custom of the trade,

when he sought agents and spies, to whom

he offered a generous commission should

they bring him within measurable distance

of Lady Lipperley's world-famed necklace.

One day a stranger came into the office

where Andrew Andrews transacted his

business, examined his books and offered

treaty, when a tall, well-conditioned, hand-

with a slight foreign accent, like an Eng-

lishman who had been many years abroad,

lain near coffee, or musk, or tobacco, be-

"Good morning, sir," said Mr. Andrews,

with a sharp glance that took in the whole

personality of the visitor, from the well-

brushed hair, just beginning to thin on the

temples, to the well-cut coat fitting like a

second skin on the handsome back, and the

perfect boots, in which a couple of small

"You deal in gems, cinque-cento work,

jewelry, majolica-bric-a-brac, in a word?"

said the stranger, whose dark eyes were

roving round the place like an owl out a-

mousing, or a hawk hovering above a

Mr. Andrew Andrews bowed in assent

world," continued the stranger, in his care-

less, off-hand way. "At all the art sales

in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, you are a greater

authority than the greatest man of the

place, and what Mr. Andrew Andrews of

London approves of has a cachet of its own,

As he spoke, he took off his glove and

carelessly stroked his mustache. On his

hand glittered and played in the changing

light an incomparable cat's-eve. Never

since he had entered the business had

Andrew Andrews seen such a magnificent

specimen of this strange stone. He looked

at it with the connoisseur's admiration, the

collector's fascination; but the stranger did

not notice that rapt regard. He was think-

twirl their sticks, with two fingers as

"You have a fine cat's-eye there," said

The stranger laughed in a half-pleased

"Yes, it's well enough," he said, "but ]

for instance, that has not its fellow in the

world," he added, taking off the other

love and showing the most exquisit

purest periods of antique gem engraving."

many envelopes. When he finally came

to the contents, he showed the connoisseur

pear-shaped pearl of the most perfect

Andrews held out his hand for the

jewel, but the stranger kept it back with

gone about the world, and rubbed shoul-

ders with his kind so long as to have droc-

as trust, sensitiveness and inconvenient

belief in human honesty. He only showed

it, lying in the box which he held tightly

in his own hand; and he did not allow

Andrew Andrews to touch it or examine it

"That is worth something, if you like,

he said, as he re-enfolded the box in its

"It is fairly fine," said Andrews, cauti-

It was not his way to be enthusiastic

over the property of others which he might

have to buy. He turned the mirror round

"Fairly fine!" echoed the stranger with

"You did not give me time to examine

"Time enough for an expert like your

"The drop of the necklace which belonged

painted in his famous picture of 'Venus

famous Limoges snuff-box which belong-

"The drop of the Lipperley necklace!"

it, sir," said Andrews, a little sulkily.

marked contempt, "I believe it is 'fairly

multifarious wrappings, then put it back in

buttoning up his coat as he did so.

only when he had to sell.

ned by the way all false modesty as well

"You are rich," said Andrews, with

Andrews abruptly.

half-deprecatory way.

covetous glance.

hape and color.

ing only of his mustache, which he had

and one that goes beyond its own merits.

Your name is well known all over the

and nicely-shaped feet were encased.

sanctorum.

of their neighbor.

"The snuff-box? What snuff-box?" asked Andrews, recalled to himself, like a sleeper suddenly awakened.

The stranger looked at him with frank

"Why, Mr. Andrews, what has come over you?" he said, with a light laugh. "One would think you had been struck by some demon. We should say so in my country. What has happened to you? What is it?' " Nothing," said Andrews, trying to

his wares. He was looking now over his correspondence with young Vaurien, who laugh as lightly as his visitor, but making a sorry kind of business of it. "I was had a few good things left in his ancestral only a little surprised when you told me nome, for which the connoisseur was in that that pearl was the drop belonging to the famous necklace of Lady Lipperley. some-looking man, with a military air and It is a thing I have wanted all my life to you will find it false. And so they all are. good address, walked straight through the front shop, disregarding the shopman's see, but I have never been able to trace it. I did not know who had it." inquiries as to what he wanted, and came

"No? Then you could not have gone full upon Andrew Andrews in his sanctum very far," laughed the stranger. "It has "Good morning, Mr. Andrews," he said. been in the possession of our family for speaking with an easy, off-hand air, like a generations. man accustomed to the world and not

"Of what family?" asked Andrews anxafraid of his company. He spoke, too,

"But how the deuce did it travel there? and who had thus, by long contact, acquir. said Andrews. ed a certain genre, as things which have

"The Von Rascalliz of Pesth," said the

'Oh, the itinerary is easy to trace," said come impregnated with the foreign odor the stranger. "A Rascalliz was ambassador at the Court of Anne-dont you remember?-when most of the beauties of the merry monarch had gone to the shades below, and their fortunes were in some instances of no more value than their good ooks. Lady Lipperley's exchequer was one of those which had run dry. She sold the famous necklace to my ancestor, Maximillian von Rascalliz, and we have preserved the precious heirloom from that day to this. I have the original deed of transfer written in the Latin of that period. Queer stuff that Latin," he said, laughing got wind where then would be his pride again, "I question if Cicero could have of place as the great art collector, his

"Have you the necklace here in London," asked Andrews.

"Surely!" answered Von Rascalliz. never travel without it. "Besides, to tell the truth, I thought of offering it to your queen. It seems a pity that such a preious jewel should belong to an old bachelor like myself. It ought to adorn a court.' "Could I see it before you offer it?" said Andrews, trembling like an aspen

"Well-yes-under restrictions," anwered Von Rascalliz, looking at the colector as a policeman looks at a probable burglar. "You can see it, certainly, Mr. Andrews: but you understand, don't you that the thing is rather too valuable to be handed around to Tom, Dick and Harry indiscriminately? If you see it, it must be at my hotel, and under my conditions.

evidently the trick of stroking as some men "Certainly, certainly, sir," said Anolay with their watch-chains, and others drews, wiping the perspiration from his upper lip; "at all events, let me see it efore you offer it to her Majesty."

He was impolitic in his eagerness. He felt that he was: but this was one of those occasions which come only once in the life of a man and he might he excused if he showed too plainly how much the matter have finer things than this. Here is a gem interested him.

"But the snuff-box?" said Von

engraved emerald; "one of the finest and "No. I haven't it; I so'd it last week." On which the polite Hungarian gave vent o something in an unknown tongue, which, "Think so? What do you say, then, to if it were not swearing, was a very good this?" laughed the stranger, taking from imitation.

his breast-pocket a small box, wrapped in The next day Andrews went to the hotel indicated, where he found Von Rascalliz. the pearls, the deed of transfer, and gentlemanlike looking man, who was called by the host mon cher, and who said. incidentally, that he, too, having heard of the famous necklace, had come to open the instinctive action of a man who has negotiations for it on behalf of the fabulous ly wealthy Mrs. -, who made it her boast to carry the revenue of a nation on her shoulders. Indeed, things had gone so far when Andrews came in, that it was only by dint of a handsome personal commission to mon cher that he was able to stop the sale of the pearls there and then. He did stop it, however, and took a day and a night to reflect on the possibility of his own purchase. Von Rascalliz promised to wait his decision before either offering the necklace to the queen or concluding with Mrs. -'s agent. But he must make that decision quickly. Time pressed, and that estate in

Hungary wanted the owner's supervision. The ball rolled according to the collector's will. He had longed for this moment with a passion known only to those who have dreamed for years of a quasiimpossibility, and when their dream is suddenly fulfilled they lose their heads. And Andrews lost his. He bought the pearl necklace at a tremendous sacrifice; but he had attained his desire, and the world envied while it applauded him. He spent a few thousands in advertising his treasure, which he set at his outlay; and all London flocked to see the historic necklace that Andrew Andrews, piece an inch and a half long on one the great bric-a-barc and art collector, had side, the result being an article baying bought at a price which made cautious men

Among the rest came a little snuffy, shuff. art and stone and gems in his little finger than Andrews had in his whole head. He as unerringly as a retriever brings in a the glass case where the famous necklace was lying; and as he looked he might be seen laughing greatly to himself.

"Splendidly done!" he said, half-aloud 'A real work of genius! Ought to succeed; and don't wonder it fetched that ass, Andrews! Best thing of the kind I have ever seen; and if Andrews were not such a humptious fool I would leave him to find it out by himself. But he wants a lesson. and by the Lord Harry he shall have it! The next day the little snuffy old man

colored old plates and torn sheets of letter which he had set his heart on having, and press under his arm.

"Andrews," he said, bluntly, "you have been taken in this time. That necklace is no more the Lipperley necklace than it is the Koh-i-noor. It is a forgery, sir; wonderfully well done, but only a forgery after all."

"You are drunk, Snooks!" said And ews, contemptously.

He was a coarse kind of man to hi social inferiors, though an oily-tong red fellow enough to his superiors. "Sober as a judge, Mr. Andrews, and a better judge both of pearls and their for-

geries than you are," retorted the old fellow. "Here, see what these old descriptions say; look at these cuts. Where the duece were your eyes when you bought this for a genuine pearl?" he added, pointing disdainfully to one of the beads, which had a small, microscopic, manufactured flaw. "Test that bead, and my life on it You have been done, sir, done; and your famous Lipperley necklace is worth only the price of a good bit of Palais Royal jewelry.

It was in vain that Andrews swore and raved, abused Snooks like a pickpocket, and vowed he would have the life of that infamous Von Rascalliz. Facts are facts. and historic pearls can be proved as well as titles, and deeds of transfer in dog Latin can be forged as well as bank-notes and old poems. And the fact here was, as Spooks had said, that Andrews had been taken in and done for with masterly success by one of the cleverest workmen of the great Palais Royal House of- There was no help for it. The thing was undeniable, and the ruin of his far-famed reputation stared him in the face. And this was a thing he never could survive.

He took his decision heroically. Better lose his money than his character for accuracy of judgment-better lie to the world like a man than be smothered in ridicule. What Snooks had discovered others might discover, and when the thing purity of repute as the unfailing judge and critic?

That night the necklace was missing from its case and the case itself was found broken to pieces in the shop. In the morning, when they came to open the place, the assistants saw the floor strewed with broken glass, the gilt bars bent and broken, and that the pearls had disappeared. Nothing else had been abstractedonly the famous Lipperley necklace, for which Andrews had paid so royally, and which he expected to sell handsomely There was a hue and cry, of course; the police were called in, and all the servant were subjected to the most rigorous crossexamination, which resulted in nothing; and then Andrew Andrews advertised his less extensively, and offered a gigantic reward to whomsoever should bring the necklace to his place. But neither advertise ment nor offered reward produced any good effect. The missing pearls never turned up, and to this hour the mystery of their disappearance is unsolved. Only Snooks suspects, and Andrews knows, what became of that famous Lipperley necklace, each pearl of which would have made an era in the life of any jeweler to whom it might have been offered. But if hammers could speak, that hammer in Andrews's private sanctum could tell its own tale, and that well fed, handsome, polyglot Greek swindler, feasting his accomplices at Bignon's, would have confirmed the disclosures made by that general smash .- London

The Sumpitan, or Blow-Tube of Malaya

Truth.

The projectiles used are darts, varying five to eight or nine inches in length. The Dyak war dart is the shortest, and is usually furnished with a small metal arrow-head. In this case the shaft is of light wood. The longer darts, such as those used in Sumatra, are made from a harder and heavier wood, usually the long spikes taken from the palms. These are left thicker toward the point than at the other end, so as to counterbalance the weight of the conical piece of pith there affixed. This piece of pith, the broadest part of which is but very little less than the bore of the blow-tube. is absolutely necessary for the forcible propulsion of the dart. As it does not fit the tube precisely, there is necessarily some escape of force. For this reason, when very hard shots are desired, a small pellet of cotton or other suitable fibrous material is put behind

The great secret in making the darts is to insure that they balance exactly -i. e., one half must be exactly the same weight as the other. Under any other conditions true shooting is impossible In Padrange, Sumatra, I was much astonished to find a man using for very small birds darts constructed out of cocoanut-tree leaves. He took a spike of the leaf and cut off a piece in advertising his treasure, which he set at about five inches long. The stalk of a figure that would handsomely recoup about five inches long. The stalk of his cuttley, and all London flocked to see this he senuded of all-leaf except one

the shape of a quill pen. The inch and a half fragment of leaf that re-mained was curled round to allow of ling old fellow, who more knowledge of its admittance into the blow-tube. When we remember that it was a green leaf, we can form an idea of the was a queer, Bohemian, gin-drinking old force with which the datis are prochap; but if he were sober he knew a good belled to kill. For my particular thing when he saw it, and spotted a forgery amusement the sportsman, who was means rare. In the old Democrat laden with a supply of at least 800 bird. He looked through the gilt bars of darts, shot one of these palm-leaf pro- solved and the Globe-Democrat started. lated that the range was well over 80 yards. The initial velocity was so figures with the left hand and posted

> for the first 25 vards. my own observation, a Dyak would of the letters. shoot a dart 150 yards to a certainty: A more remarkable instance of dual

and I should not care to bet very muchagainst 200 yards being accomplished by picked men. This statement may savor of the "traveler" order, but I fancy most Bornean travelers will the Fair association and excited no agree with me. The small dart is, of little attention and remark among course, not sufficient of itself to take those who saw him using alternately human life, but the Dyaks poison their projectiles in warfare, when a slight wound anywhere is all that is necessary. Mr. Paul, who was some years in a hurry, grasp a pen or pencil and in Borneo with Sir James Brook, told me that he once saw a Dyak who put two darts into a sumpitan, one behind they known that the messages he was the other, and by some inexplicable means shot out the front one first, and dressed to different people and entirely val. This man was doubtless a sort of

Dr. Carver among the Dyaks.

with every other weapon, a mere mat-

poses, for which service I recommend would never be very great. bird 20 high in a tree is pretty high, in preference to the higher ones. At this distance a little practice will make it a certainty that the bird will be hit. If not killed outright, the long dart will of itself be sufficiently very far. As a rule, the quarry is transfixed, when of course it is a case. I give 20 feet, because I always like to be on the safe side in these matters; but I myself would certainly undertake to hit four times out of six at twice the height. I have frequently proved this by bringing down tiny birds out of the betal-nut palm. Your readers will notice that I speak of 'height" and not "distance." Shooting up into a tree and shooting at an ob ject on the ground are two different matters when the projectile is a long dart, likely to be affected by the least wind. But still, at 30 feet, small birds should not escape very often from horizontal shots. For very tiny birds clay balls may be used; but, from the fact that they never fit the barrel properly, they are not so sure as the dart.

### Ambidexters.

The London Field.

One of the New York papers not left handed people, or ambidexters, in which several remarkable instances of given. Strange to say, however, no George, l'iffany, the latter a resident of this city for years. Lusby is famous the country over, and is known as the lightning ticket seller. He traveled for many years with the largest circuses, and received almost fabulous pay, being as great a curiosity as anything to be seen in the tents. He used both hands in selling tickets, taking in money handing out the tickets, and making change more rapidly with each than an ordinary ticket-seller could with both. It was no unusual thing to see him select six or eight full-price and children's tickets, receive a \$10 or \$20 bill, and pick out and return the change with one hand, while he was selling one or two tickets at a time and making change at the same time with the other hand.

George Tiffany, who had always had large acquaintance with theatrical and show people, and who was a friend of Lusby, possessed the same faculty to a considerable extent, and on several occasions gave exhibitions to his friends of his ability to imitate Lusby, having probably practiced under his direction. He was scarcely a fourth as rapid as Lusby, but was acknowledged "in the profession" to be, with the exception of Lusby, the only two-handed ticket-seller in the world. Between the men, when both were last here, there was a marked contrast in appearance. Tiffany was very short, very stout, very joyial, and very easy-going and slow in speech at nearly all times, always ready for a joke, and generally liked by his acquaintances, while Lusby, when not at his post, appeared rather tacituraand gloomy, and even among his most intimate friends rarely appeared amused at anything, and seldom laughed or smiled. Both were particu. lar in dress, but while Tiffany's ap pearance was unchanged in the ticketoffice, Lusby in the same place was metamorphosed. His coat and vest were thrown off, in warm weather his necktie and collar generally followed his eyes seemed to sink back in his head and bright hectic spots appeared on his cheeks, which looked drawn and sunken. At those times he was a cu rious study to the medical men who saw him at his busiest moments, and more than one expressed the opinion that he could not long survive the strain to which he subjected himself He has not been here for some time and may perhaps be dead.

Instances of people who write and make figures with both hands are by no office, before the partnership was disjectiles over some water, and I calcu- two accountants were employed who in posting the books, generally made great that the dart could not be seen the items with the right. A book keeper in one and a cashier in another The greatest adepts with the sumpillarge wholesale house in St. Louis now tan, especially at the present day, when work in the same way, and a reporter its use is so surely dying out, are un- on a morning paper writes with either doubtedly the Dyaks. From what I hand, and it is impossible to distinhave heard, and from what I know of guish any difference in the formation But one of the soldiers at whose

faculties than any mentioned is that of a gentleman well known in this city-Mr. E. C. Lackland. Mr. Lackland was for some time treasurer of either hand in writing letters or messages. The on-lookers were, however still more astonished, to see him when write rapidly with both hands, and would have been yet more amazed had at work on at the same time were adfollowed with the other after an inter- different in character. When not busy enough to employ both hands he generally uses the left, but the character Precision with the blow-tube is, as of the chirography is the same, and it is doubtful if he himself knows the ter of practice. In shooting small difference. He does not seem to conbirds out of trees for collecting pur- sider himself possessed of an unusual gift or talent, and would no doubt the use of the blow-tube, the range have been much amused had he heard A the remark made by an acquaintance, who, after seeing him write two letconsidering that it is in the lower, fullleaved trees that the birds congregate, friend that he must have his brains parted in the middle or be possessed of two sets. The science of medicine teaches that unusual mental strain or activity correspondingly depresses the system physicially, but the rule evicumbersome to prevent the bird flying dently does not apply to Mr. Lackland - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Seals. The seal, as affixed to letters, has

claim for consideration in the fact of its historic interest. The seals of Sennacherib and Cheops are yet extant, together with a multitude of ancient signets, both of the east and west, and our letter seals are probably their lineal descendents, and relatives of the official, legal and royal seals still affixed to documents. As symbols of power, they were, no doubt, affixed upon a missive to forbid its opening by an unauthorized person, and their significance would be generally regarded The early Christians used the sacred devices of the dove, the fish, the anchor and the lyre. In England, before watches were worn, the seal was attached to the wrist, forming in fact a pendant to a bracelet. Shakespeare's signet has his initials, "W. S." and a true lover's knot-a device which has long ago had an article on right and led to the supposition that it was given to him by Anne Hathaway. Mary, Queen of Scots, had a seal with the persons possessing this faculty were arms of the three kingdoms upon it and the use of this formed a count of mention was made of Ben Lusby or the indictment against her. Another ring of interest, which may possibly have been used as a signet, is the cameo ring in the possession of the Thynne family, which is said to be the identical one given by Queen Elizabeth to the Eurl of Essex.

> This is only one of a thousand signets of historic interest that are still preserved. The "biggest thing" among these belongs, as a matter of course, to America, and was presented to President Pierce by some citizens of San Francisco. Upon this was represented a kind of summary of Californian history, and a number of devices, He subscribed \$10,000 to it, then \$20, such as a grizzly bear and an enraged boa. Without it was engraved the president's name, and in its interior parts were small cases containing specimens of various native oars. The in England for the Atlantic cable. The weight of this precious gift was something like a pound! The materials impressed have been nearly as varied as the shapes of the signets impressing them. Gold, silver and other metals were anciently in use, and even prepared earths or clays. Common wax was, of course, most prevalent before the introduction of sealing wax-a compound of lac and other materials invented in the sixteenth century. White wax was used by Otto I. of Germany and by many of our monarchs. Rufus, however, very appropriately adopted red. Blue is the rarest of tints; green was favored by the emperors and patriarchs of the east. At present vermillion wax is most common, but should the method of sealing letters be revived we may expect, with the resources of modern chemistry and the diversity of modern tastes, a polychromatic range of hues unknown to former ages .- [London

Gallant Deeds.

The dispatches from Alexandria enarge upon the wonderful devotion and been bricked in by one of the workmen, extraordinary bravery of the gunner who said at the time that it would live there on board one of the British vessels who a good many years without food, air, or picked up a shell with a burning fuse light. Curious to know what had become and immersed it in a bucket of water. This was a courageous act, but it was any traces of it, she spoke to the men at not more "gallant than anything of the work tearing down the brickwork. They sort ever before chronicled." During kept a sharp lookout, and sure enough they our war for the Union, hundreds of cases as deserving of mention occured. At Stone River when Croft's brigade

routed rebels on the 2d of January, they came suddenly on a reserve battery that opened on them with surprising fury. The men were ordered to lie down, and dropped in the soft mud is nothing which so sours a man, and induces of a cornfield. The rebel artillerymen had the range, however, and poured shot and shell into the advance line in a way that tore some unfortunates in and anxieties multiply, the temper become pieces and covered nearly everyone with mud. In the midst of the terrific fusilade a shell struck between two men lying flat on the ground so near to their heads as to stun both. Dozens of men, the bravest there, closed their are healed and restored to their proper funceves in anticipation of the terrible scene that would follow the explosion. shoulder the smoking shell had struck. digging up a handful of mud, held it medy!

aloft for a moment while he said c "Ten to one, boys, she don't burst," then with a sort of gleeful agilit brought his great wad of mud down the shell smoking in the shallow he and "she didn't burst." No one the George Hunt of Company C. Kentucky Infantry, a hero for d that, but possibly he ranked as high the courageous gunner on the Ale andria.

Another case: When Sherman getting ready for his move on Atian great quantities of ammunition wa stored in the railroad sheds at Rese One day, in the midst of a thund storm that dismantled the camp. ammunition building was struck lightning. Hundreds of the brave soldiers ran blindly away as they sar the boxes of shell thrown about, say the guards drop as if shot, and say smoke issuing from the top of the great pile of explosives. But one me clear-eyed and cool-headed, saw that the smoke came from tow in which the shells were packed, and climbing to top, seized the burning mass, and hol ing it up shouted, "All right, boys: fireworks this time." His intreni and alertness saved the ammunit and possibly many lives, and his reco should be kept as green as that of t gallant gunner of the Alexandria. These are only sample cases.

American war for the Union broug hundreds of such gallant deeds in clear light, and there is no good reas why they should be forgotten.-[0] cago Inter-Ocean.

### Cyrus W. Field's Pluck.

The boy, Cyrus W. Field, was not lious, or meditative-not languid or dream He didn't want to go to college. He w active, shrewd, cunning, commercial, is known to have whittled out a wil whistle that wouldn't go and traded it for good jack-knife. "He won't do for t ministry," said his father, "I'll put him i a store." As an infant he was an invalid so weak and frail that his little body had to be supported in a frame, in which he man aged to roll himself around the room. I he recovered, and then he made up for time he had lost, in preternatural activ and vivacity. When he was fifteen went to New York and entered A. T. Ste art's store as a clerk. Six years of this was enough for him. When he was twenty one he set up as a paper manufacturer. had not learned the trade, he had no perience in it, and he had no capital, he had pluck and restless industry, and succeeded. Cyrus W. Field had a boyish theory th

\$250,000 was enough for any man, and he registered various vows in various place that when he had made that he would solutely retire from business. When was thirty-three he had reached the scribed goal, and he said to his friend Now behold how virtuous a man can b He retired-at any rate he began to ta off by a six months' tour to South Ameri in company with the distinguished art Church. When he came back he settl down as a retired merchant for a week two, and then his empty hands began be uneasy. He suddenly got hold of t Atlantic cable idea, or rather A. C. I. got hold of him, and it shook him over the gu 000. and Peter Cooper, Marshall Roberts and Moses Taylor each as much more, merely to get the cable to foundland Then ne raised cable broke in mid ocean, carrying all 1 fortune with it, and he came home went into the paper business again. made another fortune and put it at on into the imperiled scheme that so man other friends were deserting sick at hear In 1865 the cable troke again. Still I persisted, raised \$3,000,000 more in Ear land, making \$6,000,000 in all and at la succeeded. I think he never went out o business after that, and he soon found the ten times the "sufficient fortune" of his outh was not enough. Mr. Cyrus W field's summer home, one of the finest the country-is at Irvington on the Hudson. - Chicago Herald.

A TOAD STORY .- The Olean Time quiet but firmly relates that on Saturday Mrs. B. Bradley, widow of the late Mr. Samuel Bradley and mother of Hon. S. H. Bradley vas taking a look at the wreck of her former residence on Union Street, which has been partially removed for the present owner, Mr. R. W. Evans, to the rear of the lot. Passing along the foundation she saw the base of a brick chimney, the upper part of which had been torn down. It came into her mind that at the time the chimney was built, about thirty years ago, a toad had of the toad, but scarcely expecting to find came across his toadship in a niche which had been formed by chipping out parts of two bricks, in the manner described by of Palmer's division was pursuing the Mrs. Bradley. The reptile was alive and in good condition.

"Their Warfare is Accomplished"

Was the touching inscription placed upon the tombstone of busband and wife. There domestic warfare, as ill health; and especially weakness in the back, loss of paysical power, an early breaking down of body, rendering one unfit to attend to his business. Then cares ruffled, and peace flies out of the window. Behold the great restorer, Hunt's Remedy! Quietly it comes to the man's relief. One ottle searches out the disease, and begins its cure. Two or three more take on the good work, and finish it satisfactorily. The kidneys tions, the weakness is gone, the back is renewed, the bloom of health returns, and all the old-time mental vigor in one's business affairs; and there is no more sour temper but lasting peace. All hail to Hunt's Re

Decamps and go The lady proves th By flattening alr She tells her troul A very faithful ( Who listens with As if she felt qu A marriage follow. (A tenor of the s Her brother seals And things com Her lover had a ro When he went o Pe comes back jus

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A. MODERN

lady (very high Is buried in the

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She clings to his Her brother (very

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The lover curses A tumult follows i Then all the cro The lady, after lon The lover doesn't And drags a high The brother stabs Who doesn't kno But finally become The brother, lonel Upon the dead s

The chorus, looking Sings on until th The Decay o ke fire, enthusia good servant b tic persons are quieter brethe I's dislike to "tro vet what a blan ld if all enthusia The calm judgir can never be sti ubtless a wise a s ont to become An "impartial dull reading.

e liked "a good led to convey rless, amiable ch of neither s dislikes: wl anger by sight to admiration by sm: who pass th ncing half the tr tive neighbors, n extreme old age ple of this kind attributed his un ed the age of ni he never laugh people are fami friend who came nt was about to the dressing of a Fontenelle invi delicacy, and find sparagus cooked ook to prepare h nd's taste, half to ever, had the coo t than the visitor red. This tragic rb the easygoin him forget ptly to the door

equanimity of ter irritating to mor 's calm to the se er's disposition ten commit grea more the intensely rea never overrules uld prefer our artial fashion o when asked by ould "give him "Yea, John, mbers, but I a ing more than thy hether for good d seem to be on ay. It is decid ies ago "repos cteristic of " What we sh chibition of emo respect. Great giving way to de Comines re

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course, how th wont to yield to assion if oppose to have though lese outbreaks. of death or inj est and dearest control, and ho ged these fits of equally outspol ilk in processi ng their crimes v o a king or nobl passion. Mailiblic; to shed te has a mark of ymarum" cov strangest vows Projects undertal men, in an age

pected and encor The Sailor a Shepherd, th nical Gardens, ing account egant flowering English green

ld Mr. Lee, a nu lear London, we ago, was one treasures to a ed to him and d Well, you have ettier flower than

No? And, pray,

A MODERN OPERA PLOT. ACT L

lady (very high soprano) Is baried in the depth of woe; The deeper grows her vocal sorrow, 22, 18 82. The higher up her head tones go. Beloved by an awkward tenor, She clings to him with faithful heart. he said con Her brother (very heavy basso,) n't burst," eful agility The tenor, after singing falsely, mud down mps and goes to parts unknown:

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Pluck.

exandria.

The lady proves that this afflicts her, flattening almost half a tone. Sie tells her trouble to her servant, A very faithful (alto) maid, The listens without much emotion, As if she felt quite underpaid.

ACT II.

a marriage follows with another. (A tenor of the second class); fer brother seals the fatal nuptials. And things come to a frightful pass. Her lover had a round-trip ticket When he went off to parts afar; re comes back just too late to stop it, The wedding's done -and here we are. The lady faints to heavy brasses, A tumult follows in orchestra,

ACT III. The lady, after long cadenzas, Plunges a dagger in her breast; The lover doesn't seem to like it, And drags a high C from his chest The brother stabs the awkward tenor. Who doesn't know which way to fall Bat finally becomes recumbent, With an enormous caterwaul,

Then all the crowd together sings.

The brother, lonely and forsaken, Upon the dead soprano calls: The chorus, looking apathetic, Sings on until the curtain fails,

## The Decay of Enthusiasm.

be fire, enthusiasm might be described mood servant but a bad master." Enic persons are apt to be disturbed by uieter brethern who share Talley s disiike to "trop de zele" in any cause et what a blank would be left in the if all enthusiasm were banished from The calm judging, sober-minded man. an never be stirred to strong emotion, obtless a wise and safe acquaintance ent to become an extremely tedious An "impartial" historian is generally dull reading. When Johnson said ne liked "a good hater," he doubtless ded to convey a protest against the iess, amiable characters who are capaof neither strong affections nor dislikes: who cannot be stirred ger by sight of wrong doing, ration by knowledge of deeds of m: who pass through life without exing half the troubles of their more ive neighbors, and generally attain extreme old age. Fontenelle was an ple of this kind of person; and he himtributed his unusual length of life (he ined the age of ninety-four) to the fact "he never laughed and never cried." people are families, with the story of nd who came to visit him when the t was about to give directions regarde dressing of a dish of early aspara-Fontenelle invited his visitor to share licacy, and finding that he preferred aragus cooked without oil, directed ok to prepare half of the bundle to his d's taste, half to his own. Scarcely, ver, had the cook quitted the apart than the visitor fell down in a fit and

d. This tragic occurrence did not so

the easygoing philosopher as to

him forget his dinner. He ran

tly to the door and called to the ser-

My poor friend the abbe is dead.

an dress all the asparagus with oil."

ating to more excitable persons.

not scruple to attribute the philos-

calm to the selfishness of the phil-

ever overrules his head. Most of

ald prefer our friends to love us after

tial fashion of the fair Quakeress

d "give him her love," demurely Yea, John, I give my love to all bers, but I am afraid that thee is more than thy due share." ther for good or evil, enthusiasn seem to be on the wane in the pres-It is decidedly out of fashion es ago "repose" of manner was not cteristic of "the class of Vere de What we should now term a childibition of emotion was looked upon spect. Great kings were not asham. riving way to public bursts of fury, beheld save in lunatic asylums. de Comines relates, quite as a matcourse, how the Duke of Burgundy wont to yield to the wildest outbursts sion if opposed or thwarted; and apb have thought none the worse of him se outbreaks. How constantly do we of death or injury inflicted on their t and dearest by men incapable of ntrol, and how leniently their age ed these fits of Berserker fury. They qually outspoken in their repentance. alk in procession publicly acknowl gtheir crimes was as little humiliat a king or noble, as to fall into fits of ssion. Mail-clad warriers embraced lic; to shed tears readily was looked as a mark of sanctity, the "donum narum" coveted by pious monks. rangest vows were made, the wildjects undertaken, by acute and talmen, in an age when enthusiasm was cted and encouraged.

The Sailor and his Flower.

Shepherd, the conservator of the ical Gardens, at Liverpool, gives the ng account of the introduction of gant flowering shrub, the fuchsia, English green-houses and parlor-

Mr. Lee, a nurseryman and garden ear London, well known fifty or sixty ago, was one day showing his varicasures to a friend, who suddenly d to him and declared:

Well, you have not in your collection a ther flower than I saw this morning at

No? And, pray, what was this Phœnix

pendent branches: their color the richest crimson, and in the centre a fold of deep purple.

Particular directions being demanded and given, Mr Lee posted off to Wapping, when he at once perceived that the plant was new in that part of the world. He saw and admired. Entering the house, he said:

"My good woman, this is a nice plant. I should like to buy it."

"I could not sell it for no money, for was brought me from the West Indies by my husband, who has now left again, and I bar. must keep it for his sake."

"But I must have it." "No. sir!"

"Here,"-emptying his pocket-"her are gold, silver and copper!" (This stock was something more than

eight guineas.) "Well a-day! but this is a power of money sure and sure!'

"Tis yours, and the plant is mine. And, my good dame, you shar have one of the first young ones I rear to keep for your husband's sake.'

"Alack-alack!"

"You shall, I say." A coach was called, in which was safely deposited our florist and his seemingly dear purchase. His first work was to pull off, and utterly destroy, every vestige of blossom and bud. The plant was divided into cuttings, which were forced in bark-beds and hot-beds, and were afterward redivided and subdivided. Every effort was used to multiply that plant. By the commencement of the next flowering season, Mr. Lee was the delighted possessor of three hundred fuchsia plants, all giving promise of blossom. The two which opened first were removed into his show-house. A lady

"Why, Mr. Lee-my dear Mr. Leewhere did you get this charming flower?" "Hem! 'Tis a new thing, my lady-pret ty, is it not?"

"Pretty? "Tis beautiful! Its price?" "A guinea. Thank your ladyship!" And one of the two plants stood proudly n her ladyship's boudoir.

"My dear Charlotte, where did you ge t?"-etc., etc.

"Oh, 'tis a new thing! I saw it at old Lee's. Pretty, is it not?"

'Pretty? 'Tis beautiful! Its price?" "A guinea. There was another left." The visitor's horses smoked off to the suburb. A third flowering plant stood or the spot whence the first had been taken The second guinea was paid, and the second chosen fuchsia adorned the drawing-room of the second ladyship. The scene was repeated, as new-comers saw and were at tracted by the beauty of the plant.

New chariots flew to the gates of Old Lee's nursery-ground. Two fuchsiasyoung, graceful, and bursting into healthy flower-were constantly seen on the same spot in his repository. He neglected not to gladden the faithful sailor's wife by the promised gift. But ere the flowering season closed, three hundred golden guineas chinked in his purse-the produce of the single shrub of the woman of Wapping; the reward of the taste, decision, skill and perseverance of old Mr Lee -Er

# An American Directory.

Compared with the "historically and biographically enlarged Milwaukee Address Book," even the London Directory, which we have hitherto regarded as a marvel of exhaustive and comprehensive complication, is a more skimping, skeletonian enelle was not a solitary example of catalogue of names, pitably forlorn of all nanimity of temper; a nature peculthose minute, personal details which alone can impart lively human interest to a work of reference. "Milwaukee's Directory" is a mighty folio, containing above 4,000 elab-'s disposition. Enthusiastic peoorate biographies of that city's living inhabn commit great absurdities, but are itants. Here is a specimen of the informav more lovable individuals. tion it affords to its subscribers at \$12 a e intensely reasonable man, whose head: "Mr. F. B .- No. so-and-so, in such-and such a street, importer of wines and liquors. Specialty, old vintages and brands for medicinal purposes. Born in then asked by a youthful friend if Rhenish Germany. Emigrated in 1870, settled down in Milwaukee, where he then founded the business he now carries on His brother, Mr. G. B-, is a Knight of the German Order of the Crown. His father was President of the Tribunal of Commerce in-, and member of the Prussian Privy Council. His grandfather was Perfect of the Alsace Department and Pres ident of the French Consistory. His greatuncle was Minister of the interior under King Charles X. of France. Baron Roths child and the celebrated banker, Bischoff. sheim, as well as the Duke of Gramont, are his second cousins." That a person of such illustrous descent and so nobly connected should be a dramseller in Milwaukee may appear surprising to his exalted European kindred. In America, doubtless, it is regarded as a shining illustration of the irresistable attraction exercised upon the Old World aristocracy by democratic institutions Probably such biographical sketches as the above are found to pay their heroes and the Milwaukee directory equally well, from an advertising point of view .- London Tele-

Baptism under Difficulties.

The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer thus describes a baptizing scene of colored people in Georgia:

One of the most important events in the history of the colored church in this section was the big baptizing at Watkinsville, Ga.,

recently, when 103 persons were immersed. Nearly every darkey for miles around witnessed the ceremony, besides a good sprinkling of whites. A pond had been dammed up in a branch, over a muddy bottom, and after a few penitents had stirred up the soil the water was a perfect loblolly and needed straining to render it even partially clear. Converts who went dered ringlets, the dim light of the tallow in robed in spotless white came out drip- candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. ping with mud and slime. All sizes and The girls had tongues, like the rest of their ages were immersed, ranging from the pickaninny knee-high to the gray haired old man tottering on the brink of the grave. The remarks of the converts were ludicrously amusing, as every one went under the water shouting and exhorting. One of the last converts, seeing the condition of

"Why, the plant was elegant, and the gation of church members ran him down flowers hung in rows, like tassels, from the and he was dragged into the pond and baptized by force.

Pound for Pound Have you heard the cat stry they tell on my friend, Colonel Tom Cark, of Brooklyn? It seems that he orce owned a cat on which he showered all the affection of his bachelor heart. And the shower took the shape of a pound of mince meat every day. One morning the Colonel noticed that his feline name ake had wasted away to a mere skeleon, and immediately he summoned his boy Bill to appear before the

· Didn't I tell you to give that cat pound of meat every day?" asked the Colo

"Yes, sir, and that's what I give him every morning before you're out of bed,' answered Bill.

"I don't believe a word of it. My opinion is that you either pocket the money or eat the meat yourself. Bring me the scales and the cat."

The scales and cat were brought; the latter was placed on the former, and Tom and the marker stopped at the one pound mark.

"There!" exclaimed the boy in triumph. Didn't I tell you I gave him a pound of meat this morning?"

"There's the pound of meat sure enoungh," said the Colonel, stroking his chin. "But where the devil's the cat,

The human hand is so beautifully formed it has so fine a sensibility, that sensibility governs its motions so correctly, every effort of the will is answered so instantly, as if the hand itself were the seat of that will: its ac tions are so free, so powerful, and yet se delicate, that it seems to posses a quality instinct in itself, and we use it as we draw our breath, unconsciously, and have lost all recollection of the feeble and ill-directed efforts of its first exercise, by which it has been perfected. In the hand are twentynine bones, from the mechanism of which result strength, mobility and elasticity. On the length, strength, free lateral motion, and perfect mobility of the thumb, depends the power of the hand, its strength being equal to that of all the fingers. Without the fleshy ball of the thumb, the power of the fingers

would avail but little; and accordingly, the

large ball formed by the muscles of the

thumb is the distinguished character of the

human hand. FASTING AS A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. -Dr. Wood, Professor of Chemistry in the medical department of Bishop's College, Montreal, reports a number of cases in which acute articular rheumatism was cured by fasting, usually from four to eight days. In no case was it necessary to fast more than ten days. Less positive results were obtained in cases of chronic rheumatism, The patients were allowed to drink freely of cold water or lemonade in moderate quantities if they preferred. No medicines were given. Dr. Wood says that from the quick and almost invariable good results obtained by simple abstinence from food in more than forty cases in his own practice. he is inclined to believe that rheumatism is. after all, only a phase of indigestion, to be cured by giving complete rest to all the vis-

It is said that paper made from strong fibers (as linen) can now be compressed into such a hard substance that it cannot be scratched with anything but a diamond. In view of this fact, the Papier Zeitung considers that before long, a great variety of household furniture will be made of paper instead of wood.

cera, - Canada Medical Record.

# VARIETIES.

"BE brave, Beryl." The north wind was howling fiercely through the cordage of a staunch vessel as she dashed madly through the seething waters that stretched away from her on every side in desolate fury. Now poised on the crest of a great green billow, and anon plunged into a watery depth that seemed to end only in the bosom of the earth, the good ship struggled-bravely with the mighty forces of the tempest; but though her timbers might groan in almost human agony, there was no parting of the seams, no weakening of the bolts that held deck and bulwark together in

It was Beryl McCloskey's wedding trip. Two days agone she had been joined in wedlock's holy bonds to George W. Simpson, and her mother had consented to go with them on their bridal journey. It was her loving arm that supported Beryl now, her kindly voice that spoke the words with which this

chapter opens. "George cannot love me, mamma," the girl said, speaking in low, mellow tones, "or he would be at my side now, when I need him sa

sorely." "Do not judge too hastily, my child," replied the mother. "George is very busy. Even now I see him leaning over the vessel's

"Is he then so very, very sick?" asked Beryl.

'Quite very," said Mrs. McCloskey.

"Has he thrown up his situation?" "No, my darling." "Then," said the girl, a holy love-light illumining her pure young face, "I will never

Some two miles up the river from St. Johns bury, Vt., is a primitive sort of village called "The Centre." Here, not long ago, the rustic youth of the village congregated for a dance. "And dance they did," said our informant with an unction unknown to city beaux and belles." One interesting man having imbibed too freely, became "fatigued" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded

to retire for a short rest. A door ajar near the dancing hall revealed invitingly a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed snooze.

It happened, howbelt, that this was the ladies' withdrawing room, and no sooner had he closed his eyes than in came two blooming damsels and began arranging their disor seck" which began running in this wise: "What a nice dance we're having! Have

you heard anybody say anything about me, "About you! Why, sartin. I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the pret-

tiest girl in the room." Whereupon the dear things chuckled and the mud-hole, refused to go in, but a dele-fixed up a little more, and made off to the their pants out in summer backsliding."

ball-room. They had hardly reached the door when our half-conscious friend raised himself on his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired:

"Have you heard anyone say anythin' bout me, gals?" Fancy their feelings at this juncture.

A MIDDLETOWN young lady never tires of relating an amusing occurrence of the sleighing season last winter. She was enjoying ride with two Hartford gentlemen, and she was driving. One of the gentlemen slyly inserted a hand in her muff and lovingly pressed her disengaged hand. She blushed and withdrew it just as the gentleman on the other side slipped his hand in the muff. She new by the action of her adorers that the hand pressures were frequent and loving within the silk lining of the muff, for first one face and then the other would bob forward to catch a look at the sweet face and eyes which prompted, as they supposed, the tender pressure of the hand. The by-play lasted until the young lady quietly remarked: "If you gentlemen are through with my muff I will trouble you for it now, as my

hands are getting cold." And the gentlemen who had been comfort ably warm up to this time suddenly felt ar Arctic chill creeping up their spinal column, and the mercury of their feelings dropped to 180 degrees below zero. The two gentlemen are strangers now.

WE overheard a good story of a London arab, told, too, by a narrator unconscious of anything but its villainy. Overpowered by he atmosphere of an evening religious meet ing, one of the party strolled down the embankment at Millbank, slipped, fell and broke his leg. After lying on the ground ome time, unable to move, a boy passed. "Can I assist you to rise, sir?" said he.

"No, my boy, I can't stand." "Are you sure you are not able to run?"

"Run!" exclaimed the injured man. "I am hable to move." "Oh, indeed," said the boy, stooping down in a sympathetic way and snatching his

watch and chain; "if you can't I can," and The man lay for an hour and a half before he saw a policeman, and was perhaps then fortunate he was not run into a station.

THE boys are telling a good story on one of the conductors on the Southern road. On that road the knights of the punch are not wont to dress in broadcloth or interview razor every day. On one of his trips, Foster there, the name is out-caught a tramp tealing a ride on the front platform of the baggage car. Yanking him into the car, the amp was subjected to a perfect broadside of invectives. Looking up at his abuser the ramp, after a careful glance, taking him in rom head to foot, remarked:

"Cheese it, cull; the conductor will hear ou and put us both off."

The tramp was led back into the passenger each and carried to his destination, and now that conductor blacks his shoes and dusts off his clothes at least once a day.

SCENE-A small lawn on Seneca Street Time-noon. Personages-A parrot sunning itself on a perch beside an open cage-door and a strange dog wandering upon the lawn The parrot speaks first: "Sick! sick! sick him!"

The dog with ears and tail erect, looks about for something upon which to charge he espies the parrot, and an exciting scene ensues. From out the confused mass of dog hair and parrot feathers comes the shrill cry "Get out! D-n you, get out!"

Dog breaks for street. Parrot, after looking at herself from head to foot, gravely ex-

"Polly, you talk too much!"

A STRANGER dropped in one morning before oreakfast at a Washington drug store and called for a bottle of Congress water. The intelligent clerk ducked beneath the counter and promptly produced a bottle of old Monongahela. The customer tasted it, and then, depositing his glass, remarked:

"Do you call that Congress water?" "That's it," answered the pill compounder, smiling pleasautly. "Every Congressman who comes in here drinks it."

"Here, waiter; what do you call this you've ought me," inquired a customer. Waiter-"Ham, sir; you ordered ham."

Customer-" When was it cooked?" Walter, (snappishly)-I don't know, sir; we don't put tags on with the date and time

of cooking!" Customer-"You ought to. This ham was ooked 30 or 40 years ago. Bring me some that was cooked this year."-Chamber's Journal: 100

# Chaff.

When a professor distributes his circulars he has a pupil in his eye.

Why are farmers like fowls?—Because either will get full crops without industry What should a man be called who takes the place of another in a brass band?—A substituot.

What costume ought to remind a lady of her washerwoman?—Why, her lawn dress, to

"The parting gives me pain," as the man "There are breakers ahead," said a theat-rical manager. "What makes you think so?" "Because I see so many light houses."

What Churches Need. —Presently some en-terpri-ing church, awakening to the fact that it is behind the age, will discard its bell and put in a steam whistle.

"Sure, Biddy, darlin," said Patrick, "have compassion on me and be mine; why, your very heart says pity pat, pity pat."

The editor of the Hartford Courant says: "We catch about 7,885,000 pounds of food fish a year." This is the biggest fish story we have encountered this year.

A scientific journal tells us that a little bird, the re i-tail, has been seen to catch 900 files in an hour. Every bald-headed man should import one of these birds. A lady at Long Branch has had such luck

In bringing about engagements between young people that it is generally believed she has worked in a match factory at some time in her life. When a young lady asked to look at a parasol, the clerk said, "Will you please give the slade you want?" "I expect the parasol to give the shade I want," said the

A small boy who was playing truant, the other day, when asked if he wouldn't get a whipping when he got home, replied: "What is five minutes' licking to five hours

"Physician-" And that is all you are going to give me—20 marks for 40 visits?" Miser— '1 should think that was enough. You must consider that if I hadn't been sick you-wouldn't have had anything."

A lady, evidently unaccustomed to life a the seashore, remarked, as she gazed at the revolving Boston light, that she had watched them seven times trying to light that light, and it had gone out each time.

An exchange puts a solemn truth in a novel and pungent way when it says that "some men wear their best trousers out in the knees in winter getting religious, and the seats of

the street.

The street and dailed bridge Operation to be seen to the street with the street of the

The liver pad agent asked a Missouri editor o give him \$700 worth of advertising and take to give him \$700 worth of advertising and take his pay in liver pads, and the editor was very emphatic in his inquiry: "What sort of condition do you think my liver is in, sir."

Ex-Secretary Evarts once dined an old sage upon roast goose stuffed with sage. When the collation had been done for, Mr. Evarts said: "We had goose stuffed with sage, now we have a sage stuffed with goose." He then took the cake and passed it.

"I don't like a cottage-built man," said young Sweeps to his old uncle, who was tell-ing the story of his early trials for the hundredth time. "What do you mean by a cottage-built man?" asked his uncle. "A nan with only one story," answered young

Heard at a Summer Hotel.—" I understand "Slim; I should say so. Every mother's son of them have been these long, thin fellows, who seem to be hollow all the way through, and they eat more than half a dozen fat men. I will be bankrupt if this thing keeps on."

"I should so like to have a coin dated the year of my birth," said a maiden lady of uncertain age to a male acquaintance. "Do you think you could get one for me?" "I am afraid not," he replied. "These very old coins are only to be found in valuable collections." And yet he cannot see why, when he met the lady the next day, she didn't speak to him.

A little Philadelphia boy had his long curls cut off the otherday, and was annoyingly reminded of the fact by the remarks of all his friends. To his delight he escaped them by going with his family into the country. Soon after his arrival, however, he came running into the house in great sorrow, crying: "Mamma, mamma, even the hens laugh at me; they all say: "Cut-cut-cut-got-your-hair-cut!"

# Che Konsehold.

OUR VACATION.

There is, I believe, in every one a bit of the vagabond, which leads us to enjoy a taste of a wandering, idle, irresponsible life. This may be a taint of the nomadic existence of our ancestors, or a hint of how easily we can divest ourselves of conventionality, and live as animals, content in sunshine and enough to eat. At Huronia Beach we left care, trouble and work all behind with our best clothes, and gave ourselves up to the delights of existence, the mere pleasure of living. We boats go gliding up and down the channel, a line of laden barges, preceded by a great white-winged ships, moving silently an unknown poet who savs:

"But never a sail in the harbor, Is as white as those at sea."

came to mind, as a ship whose sails were voyages came in view. We picked up the cutious and interesting pebbles which line the beach, venturing rashly after those deceptive ones so brilliant in the water, so dull when dry. We swung in the hammock in the shade, strolled through the woods, and covered ourselves with glory in maneuvering the boat which passed to us among other appurtenances of the cottage. Our first launch was made, or rather not made, under difficulties; we succeeded in getting the boat half into the water, sideways, when a huge wave came dashing in, throwing it high and dry upon the beach, and so dampening our enthusiasm -and feet-that we meekly surrendered death to her loving heart. She tries, perto the superior power of Neptune, if indeed the mighty god condescends to meddle with fresh waters. But we tried again, and had the satisfaction of finding our society; but alas, even here she feels the boat breasted the waves like a duck, and though Hanlan or Plaisted would lost their affinity for the keys, her mind probably have been seized with spasms on has run too long in the grooves of houseseeing how awkwardly we dipped our hold care to allow her to enjoy an hour oars and our crab-like manner of pro- with some poet or novelist in the realms gression, we had our own fun out of it. of fancy and romance; while she soon Thus we killed time after the most de- tells herself that society has left her belightful fashion, exercising when we hind, and giving up the chase, settles down pleased, and sometimes letting the hours to the old pinched, angular life, which float by in that delicious dolce far mente state, neither quite asleep nor entirely awake, which is one's normal condition in the Land of the Lotus Eaters, "where it tal and physical health has not been

is always afternoon." The woods back of the Beach are very pretty, dry, and carpeted with pine needles, the glossy, dark green leaves of the wintergreen, the fine, vine like partridge berry, thick set with the promise of future fruit, and ground pine. Blueberries, red raspberries, upland huckleberries, an occasional lowbush blackberry and a green gooseberry, awarded our researches, and we invariably returned laden with ferns, the graceful and delicate maiden-hair being found in abundance, pale pink swamp roses and the deeper bloom of the wild bramble, yellow oxeyes, and paler golden Loosestrife, flaming cardinal flowers, secured at imminent danger of wet feet, golden rod, wild grasses and bright leaves, and spikes of sumac, shading from purplish gray to velvety maroou. These woods are a portion of the grounds of Huronia Beach, and are to be cleared of superfluous underbrush, when a fine view of the lake can be obtained, as the ground uses gradually from the shore. And the bathing was fun, and funny.

A quartette equipped in the regulation costume of abbreviated skirts and loose waists, dared the dangers of the deep, which in this case was not briny, and after the usual and feminine Oh's and Ah's, learned to shut their mouths when a wave came tumbling over their heads, and "not to holler till they were drowned." After a few steps over wave-washed stones, which are nevertheless painful to feet unprotected by bathing slippers, one steps on a bed of hard, fine sand which extends for 200 feet from the shore with but slight incline. There are no holes or dangerous places, and a bath is a genuine delight, in which children are allowed to join without fear of accident,

We had a sample, one afternoon, of what Lake Huron can do in the way of getting up a storm on short notice. The clouds in the northwest had been for an masses, which a freshening breeze bore down upon us, and from which darted vivid lines of electric fire, seemingly descending into the very depths of the lake. The water, which had been blue as only slow ripples, broke into patches of blue be friends. green and lead color, then as the sea line | FLINT, Aug. 10, '52.

turned black, the whole surface became a deep, dark green, over which flashes of white, appearing and disappearing, showed that the "white horses" were being hard driven by the wind. On the beach the waves came in almost perpendicularly, tossing and tumbling upon each other in showers of foam, the "fretted lace" of our sunflower poet. A single ship, whose sails had been like snow in the sunlight, bent and blackened before the storm, and in the ominous darkness seemed a veritable "Flying Dutchman." Rain fell first upon the lake, blotting out the distant Canadian shore, then it came in torrents on the beach, sending us skurrying under shelter. By and by the clouds broke up. the trailing skirts of the mist fled away before the wind, a rainbow spanned the sky from sea to shore, and the sweet, pure washed air filled us with happiness and vitality. So we pushed off the boat as the sun shone out low down on the horizon, and lazily dipping our oars, half paddled half floated down the rosy river of light, like a pathway into the sunset land, till the glow faded, and we found ourselves under the vigilant eye of the lighthouse. which marks the entrance into the river. There was something weird and unreal something solemn which made itself felt. as we slowly pulled back against the current, in the darkness, and the lights of the Beach were not unwelcome signals. A voice out of the shadow hailed us, and we sent our boat in straight till its keel grated on the sand, found we were tired and prosaically went to bed to dream of tossing in a cockleshell on a lake of pink sodawater. So the days passed like days in the "Happy Valley" of Rasselas, till we awoke one morning to pack up our belongings and quote:

Old Time soon measures the fateful sand, And the curtain falls on Bohemia's Land " BEATRIX.

PAYING THE MORTGAGE. We all know her, the bright, fresh, am bitious young girl who marries a poor farmer, and settles down to the prosaic task of paying off a mortgage on their wandered on the beach, lying prone in the home. She likes music, books, pictures sunshine on the clean white sand, half and all sorts of nice things, and keeps burying ourselves in it, watching the saying to herself, perhaps to us, that once out of debt, she will revel in them all. Meanwhile she plods along year after shricking, snorting little propeller, or year, doing lots of hard, drudging work, raising children whom she has no time to as ghosts before the wind. The line of really enjoy; starving her intellectual nature, stiffling every cry for the beautiful, always looking forward to the time when their farm shall be clear, in a good deal the same way as the boy looks forward to white as snow when far out, drew nearer his arrival at man's estate. On that day and the stains and patches of many the sun is to assume an added brightness, and the soft breeze to brush away the

accumulated burden of years.

At last she tells us that the final payment has been made: but we note with pain, that there is no elation over the fact, while her face is thin and faded, her form bent, and her hands brown and calloused. We hear complaints of rheumatism, headaches, of some back or lung trouble and see plainly that while she has been helping to lift the mortgage from the farm, she has placed another upon her own health and strength, which can never be cancelled, except by eternal rest to overtaxed muscles, the quietude of haps, to fulfill her dreams; tries to brighten up her little knowledge of music, to read the authors of the day, and go out into effect of the mortgage; her fingers have every year renders her less loveable and happy. The most pitiful feature of the whole matter is that the sacrifice of mencaused so much by the actual work of her household, as by the feeble thought of other people's eyes. She must make as many rag carpets, rugs, fancy quilts and coverlets, must put as many tucks and ruffles upon her children's clothes, as many pleats, puffs and rows of shirring upon her own dress, as her neighbor indulges in, and lest some one should call her "slack," must keep her rooms not only clean, but shining; while she has often, when recovering from sickness, discharged her help before her strength was restored, thereby saving a few dollars, but losing what was of much more value. As for the books, papers and music, we would have called her a lunatic had she refused to eat until the mortgage was paid off, and what better right had she to starve her mind than her body? The one can no more keep strong without nutrition than the other, and no woman, or man either, can be happy while consclously retrograding in mental and moral culture. So reader, if it falls to our lot to help raise a mortgage, let us do so cheerfully, but remember our duty to ourselves, and to take a daily taste of the

THOMAS, Aug. 15, '82.

NO FANCY PICTURE.

How some women do jump at conclu-

good things of life as we pass along.

sions! C. B. R. infers that my husband must be a Turk because I told what I had seen. Be assured if the picture had been that of my own home I should never have showed it up for the benefit of the FAR-MER readers. No, indeed; in my own home I am proud to say I have never left my room in the morning without first combing my hair and putting on a collar, even if it was washday. I only do what I have been accustomed to do, and should feel as if I was not dressed if I did not. But the truth is mine was no fancy sketch. hour or two settling into heavy black unflattering as it seems. My observations were taken while I was teaching school and boarding around. I agree with C. B. R. in thinking the picture not a pleasing one, but assure her it is far more common than she thinks; and if she will retract her deep waters can be, and just dimpled with insunuation about "my Chawles," we'll

Joshjeld is on

"CONSTANT Reader." of Muir, asks which is the best cook-book for a young amateur in housekeeping. We know of none better than Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Household," or Miss Parloa's "Cook-Book and Marketing Guide," either one of which will afford all necessary information on general culinary Useful Recipes.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Take 12 large peppers, 12 large white onions, one large head of cabbage; cut up and boil in strong salted water (about three handfuls of fine salt to a gallon of water) 11/2 hours or until tender; drain through a colander. Boil a tablespoonful of celery seed, four ounces of white mustard seed, half an ounce of turmeric, half a pound of grated horseradish, half a gallon of strong vinegar, boiling hot. Mix well; let it stand until cold; put in jars ready for use.

PICKLES WHICH WILL KEEP .- To 100 cucumbers add one pint of fine salt, dissolved in boiling water and poured on them hot. Let it stand 24 hours; turn off and rinse. Then dissolve in boiling water a piece of alum of the size of a small egg, and pour it on the eucumbers. Let it stand six hours, pour off and rinse. Then scald sufficient of the best cider vinegar to cover, spiced with half an ounce each of cloves, cinnamon and white mustard seed, with a cupful of sugar. Put this upon the cucumbers beiling hot, and you have nice brittle pickles, with no more trouble than when they are packed in

THE Country Gentleman furnishes the following recipes for tomato catsups:

Tomato Catsup .- Wash a gallon of ripe tomatoes quite clean; cut off all the stems and black spots, and put in a porcelain kettle. Add a gallon of sharp vinegar; set them over the fire, and let them stand till soft enough to mash with a spoon. Then add four tablespoonfuls of salt, two of fine mustard and two of black pepper. Stir thoroughly very often, keeping a cover over it so the steam will not escape. Let it stew about six hours; then rub it through a sieve, and bottle it up while warm. Set it in a cool place and it will keep for years. Some like cayenne pepper, and more mustard than is called for in this recipe; they can be added to suit the

Cold Catsup .- Chop fine a half peck of tomatoes, two roots of grated horseradish, one small cupful of salt, half a cupful of black and the same of white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, one cupful of onions chopped fine, one tablespoonful of powdered cloves, one of mace, one of cinnamon, one of celery seed, one quart of nasturtiums, half a cupful of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Mix all together and put into jars. Cork tightly; it will keep until toma-

toes come again, and is excellent. Tomato Catsup .- Skin one peck of ripe tomatoes; put into a kettle and boil, the strain through a sieve. Return to the kettle, take off the scum that rises, then add one tea! cupful of brown sugar, one-third of a tescupful of salt, a dessertspoonful of cloves, the same of cayenne pepper, and cook till quite thick, then add 11% pints of vinegar Keep well stirred toward the last. It is ex-

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver

or Urinary Disease. Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some puffed up, pretended

# Taylor, Woolfenden

& Co.,

# DINH DDV AAADQ

We offer the balance of our stock of our stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at popular prices.

We have a large lot of Silk Dolmans and Promenades, Cloth Jackets, Sacques, Dolmans, Ulsters and Ulsterettes, many of which have been purchased at a great Ieduction from early season's prices and will be sold correspondingly cheap. ·

Special lines of Thin Goods for Summer wear.

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### An Explanation.

Ofiver, Aug. 14, 1882.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I am sorry you feel as the letter in the last FARMER indicates. I don't know as I can blame you either; but if I were to write the symptoms and treatment over again I could not change it in any way. The reasons why I did not follow your directions are these: That follow your directions are these: That week and the following that I wrote you (April 10th), the horse ran down so that he could not stand up. The veterinarian here gave him up and said he would die. About received the FARMER, which discouraged me. I gave him no more med ical treatment, and tried to get som one to kill him, but could not; then I got a sling and windlass, raised him up and fed him to the best the farm produced. He finally got so that he could walk, (following your directions in regard to his leg in the meantime, which got well, only leaving it about twice its natural size). Then I would lead him out to the wheat field and turn him on the wheat; he would get tired and lay down; then I would roll him on a stone boat, draw him to the shed, roll him ough to eat he would come to the gate and want to come out. As soon as he was let out he would come of his own accord under the windlass where the sling was adjusted, and would settle in it so that he would bear no weight on his legs. As long as I could see him improving I thought I would let well enough alone. When I turned him out in the wheat they told me that I would kill him; I said that was what I wanted to do, as I had turned him out to die. Now, as I never expect to receive an answer to this I will send it to your ad-I simply write to let you know what made me disregard your directions. As regards the mare, thanks to you she is all right again, or nearly so. Yours with respect. E. H.

Answer. - There is no occasion for your feeling forry on our account, as our temper was not in the least ruffled. In our reply to your former letter it was not our intention to discourage you from making an effort to restore your animal to usefulness, but on the contrary to get from you a more definite description of the symptom's present in your animal, in order to make a more satisfactory diagnosis. But as you cannot assist us we must be satisfied with the result.

# Jersey Cattle.

IONIA, Aug. 12, 1882. Veterinary Editor of Michigan Farmer.

As there are many sharpers dealing in cattle, with bogus breeds in the market, and wishing to purchase blooded cattle for the purpose of improving the stock in the neighborhood, but not being posted in that matter, I would like you if you ine article. The breed I wish to purchase is the Jersey. Can you give me any information which will enable me to recognize a full-blooded Jersey at sight? By giving the information desired you will confer a favor upon an old

The best answer we can give to your question, will be found in the following scale of points given by Mr. L. C. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, Pa., who is authority of the highest order upon this subject; and which enables any one at all familiar with cattle to identify a Jersey cow of good quality at sight.

SCALE

- 1. Head small, bony and rather long. 2. Face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns.
- 3. Muzzle small, encircled by a light
- 4. Nose black, with large nostrils. 5. Eyes full and placid.
- 6. Horns small, crumpled and amber
- color. 7. Ears small and thin.
- 8. Neck slim, rather long, with clear
- throat and light at the shoulder. 9. Shoulders sloping and lean, withers
- thin and breast broad. 10. Back level to the setting of the tail, and strong across the loin.
- 11. Body capacious, bony, hooped and deep at flank.
- 12. Hips long and of good width be tween.
- 13. Udder capacious and running well forward, well up behind, broad and deep; free from hair and not fleshy.
- 14. Teats good shape, large and well apart.
- 15. Milk veins large and irregular. 16. Mirror high and broad, and full on
- thighs. 17. Thighs thin and wide apart, with
- legs standing square. 18. Legs short, small below the joints
- 19. Color of skin, udder and inside of

ears yellow.

- 20. Hide mellow and thin, with soft fine hair.
- 21. Tail slim and long, reaching to the
- hoof, with good brush.
- 22. Disposition quiet and good natured. 23. Size medium, color good.
- Feeding Horses Arsenic by Groom

Poisoning of Horses by Carters.-Three valuable cart-horses, the property of Mr. M. Wood, of Harborough, near Ulceley, have recently died from the administration of "mercury" by the carter. The agent was given for the purpose of improving the animals coat.—Veterinarian.

The practice of giving such agents to horses for the same purpose in this country is not uncommon. Animals sometimes die in consequence of the heroic doses given.

A LIVE SCHOOL IN A LIVE CITY. -The Grand Rapids Commercial College is taxed to its ntmost to supply the demand made upon it: by business houses (from various parts of the State) for reliable and systematic clerical This is good news for young men of the right stamp. Send for College Journal.

## CITY ITEMS.

THE 14th Ohio Regiment of State Troops re encamped on Belle Isle, and are visited

daily by thousands of our citizens. THE contract has been let for the new Harper Hospital building. It is to be a handsome

structure, and is to cost \$90,000. THE city is filling up with the members of the Knights of Pythias organization, and

their conclave promises to be a great success. THE Great Western boats, which were seized in the suit of Newberry & McMillan, have

having given the necessary bonds. It is now said that what is known as the Essex Cen'er cut-off will be built at once. This, when completed, will give the Canada Southern the shortest line east. The fusion

of the Grand Trunk and Great Western seems

to have put new life into the enterprise.

On Saturday last, Wm. Miller, a farmer living 11 miles out on the Grand River Road, was kicked to death by a young colt he was driving. The horse shied, and Miller was thrown out against a stump, and getting entangled in the whiffletree, he was kicked in the head and instantly killed. He was 27 years of age, and leaves a young wife, but

On Thursday, August 31st, the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ovid will give an excursion to Detroit by the D., G. H. & M. R. R. The train will start from St. Johns, and take on passengers at all stations up to and including Durand. Excuron the sling and raise him again. He sionists will have nine hours in Detroit to learned so after awhile that when he got enjoy themselves, and for those whose tastes run that way, a league game of base ball between the Detroit and Troy clubs at Recreation Park can be enjoyed. The fares from the different stations are low, and with fine weather a good and a nice time can be counted on. THE experience of a young lady in Detroit

may prove of benefit to some of our readers, and save them from the pain and mortification she has had to endure. This young lady, who is of very prepossessing appearance, had her complexion somewhat darkened by coming in contact with the rays of old "Sol," and imagining that it detracted somewhat from her beauty, looked around for something to counteract its effects. In a paper she came across an advertisement of "Glenn's Sulphur Soap," which promised to remove the tan and more than restore her former complexion. She at once wended her way to a dealer in soap, and depositing her shekels became the happy possessor of this magical beauty restorer. The same evening, before retiring, she applied the soap very freely to her face, and in her dreams saw visions of a renewed complexion that would fill with envy her associates. She was awakened rather earlier than usual by a peculiar sensation in the location where she had applied the soap, and on looking in the glass found that it had done all that was advertised. The tan had been removed most effectually-and so had all the skin from her face. She is now spending her leisure in trying to coax back the skin with applications of glycerine and cream, and in the future will probably seek for a cosmetic that removes tan without skinning.

THE daily papers of this city are publishng the advertisement of a Chicago commission firm named Flemming & Merriam. Beware of them, as the papers of that city say they are untrustworthy.

# An Array of Facts.

Special Telegram.
CARIO, N. Y Charles Hoffman, of this
place, says: "I have used for a year or more
Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and find they have
been very beneficial to me, in fact cured me
of Dyspepsia in its worst form." Isaac Hoff-
man and Frank Kennie have also been cured
of Sick Headache and Dyspepsia by their use.
Wettel Salsbury says they have been used by
himself and family to great advantage; have
cured his daughter of Sick Headache. The
Bitters seem to be just the medicine for the
disease for which they are recommended.
E. C. STEVENS.

Price 25 cts per bottle.

Young men can save money by attending the Business College at Kalamazoo. Send for

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

# COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 22, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1,723 bbls; shipaents 772 bbls. Both receipts and shipments are light, and business is largely confined to the want of the local trade. Prices keep up well under the decline in wheat, but show symptoms of a decline.

Wheat .- Yesterday, under the influence of fine weather and unfavorable advices from other points. the market ruled weak, and spot and near by futures declined. Later there was a reaction, and prices closed steady at about 34c decline from Saturday's prices for No. 1 white. Late futures were dull and neglected. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 08; No. 2 red, \$1 05%; No. 2 white, \$1 001/6. In futures quotations at close were \$1 08 for August, \$1 033/4 for September 1 031/2 for October, and 1 081/4 for November.

Corn .- Market neglected, and No. 2 is dull at 9c per bu. Stocks light, and receipts also. Oats.-Almost none are arriving, and the mar-ket is barely stocked, the local trade being almost wholly dependent upon farmers' wagons for the

carloads of No. 2 mixed were sold at 65c; No. 2 white for September 1,0:0 bushels at 391/2c; 1,000 lo at 39%c, and 10,000 do at 40c. Rye .- Market inactive and unsettled. Quotaions are nominal at 70@75c per bu.

Feed-For bran a demand prevails at \$15; but little or none is offered and shippers cannot ob-tain supplies. Corn and oats are firm at \$30@.34. Butter.—Market very quiet, but unchanged. eme choice selections command 20c per lb., but Some choice selections command 20c per lb., but the general price is 18@19c per lb for good to

Cheese.—Receivers report a fairly active market t 12@1214c for fine State brands; other descripions are quoted at 11@1116c Eggs.-Are dull; fresh crates are s lling at 17c

Beeswax.- Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; in stock it is held at 25@26c.
Onions.—Market quiet. About \$2.75 per bbi is

Butter Tubs. -Choice Vermont spruce 75c per nest of three tubs.

Beans.—Almost lifeless; pickled are quoted at

about \$2 50 for fine hand picked stock,

Dried Apples.—Stocks are light and the market firm at 61/4@61/2c for common; evaporated are

Apples .- Demands are quite moderate with a

fair supply of desirable fruit at \$2 50@3, the latte eing an extreme rate and not often obtained. Blackberries-Receipts yesterday were mod erate, but the market had a fair supply at \$3@3 50 or wild berries. Lawtons are dull, buyers prefer

ing the former. Melons -- Offerings of watermelons are large at \$12@15; in some instances \$18@20 is obtained for very fine melons; nutmeg are dull at \$5@7.

Peaches. - Choice Early Crawfords would com

and \$1 50 per box, but common descriptions are dull at 60@75c. Tomatoes.—The market is a little better sup-

plied, and prices are not quite as strong, ranging rom \$1 50@2, according to variety and condition. Whertleberries-The market has been well upplied to-day with very fine fruit at from \$3@350 per bushel, fine upper lake b'ueberries sell been released, the Grand Trunk Company

Pears -Common varieties are being offered at bout \$2 per bushel, choice Bartletts would comnand \$12 per barrel. Potatoes.-Offerings have been large while

the movement outward is very light. They are not Hops .- None in market except a few in se

ands. A good article could not be got less than 50c per lb., and they would be cheap at that. Salt.-Syracuse, \$1 05 per bbl.; Saginaw, 98c per bbl. This is by the carload; by the barrel, 15@ 20c more is charged,
Wood.-Firm; rates for wood delivered are

\$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and aple; soft wood, \$4. Provisions,-The market for pork is again higher, and very firm. An advance is also noted in Chicago, with increased activity. Other articles are unchanged. Quotations in this market are as

are unemanged. Castatasis, in	_				
fcllows:					
Mess	22	50	@22	75	
Family do	24	00	@24	50	
Clear go	25	NO	60.40	50	
Lard in tierces, per lb		123	400		
Lard in kees per lb		131	100		
Hams, per lb		149	400		
Shoulders, per lb	2	115	400		
Choice bacon, per lb		149	400		
Extra Mess beef, per lb	14	00	@14	50	
Tallow, per lb		73	600		
Dried beef, per lb			0	14	
	fcllows:  Mess	fcllows: 23  Mess. 24  Family do 24  Clear do 25  Lard in tierces. per lb 25  Lard in kegs, per lb 14  Hams, per lb 35  Choice bacon, per lb 5  Extra Mess beef, per lb 14	fcllows:  Mess	fcllows:  Mess	fcllows:  Mess

Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at he Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday—15 loads: seven at \$12; three at \$13;
two at \$11 50; one at \$12 75, \$12 500 and \$11.

Thursday—16 loads: nine at \$13; two at \$12 and
\$11; one at \$14, \$12 50 and \$11 50.

Wednesday—17 loads: eight at \$13; three at \$12
and \$11; two at \$13 50; one at \$12 50;
Thursday—35 loads: ten at \$12; eight at \$13 and
\$11; five at \$10; two at \$12 50 and \$11 50.

Friday—42 loads: nine at \$12; eight at \$13 and
\$10; five at \$11; four at \$11 50 and \$10 50; two at
\$12 50; one at \$14 and \$11 25.

Saturday—27 loads; seven at \$12 and \$10; six at
\$13; two at \$11.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, August 19, 1882. The following were the receipts at these yards

	Cattle,	Sheep No.	Hogs No.
Battle Creek			61
Brighton	23		61
Columbiaville :	33		
Consco			210
Chelsea	18	5	. 4
Dexter			
D., G. H. & M. R'y			45
Eaton Rapids			62
Fowlerville	44		20
Grand Ledge		29	15
Holly			62
Jones	26		27
Jackson			24
Kalamazoo			
Laingsburg	12-11 M	62	41
Lansing	49		21
Milford	15	30	7
Metamora	23		45.
Plymouth	17		
South Lyon			
Wixom	1	1"	89
Ypsilanti			63
Drove in	103	48	20
		****	
Total	455	174	785
CATTLE.			,

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these vards numbered 455 head, against 140 last week. There vere only seven loads of western cattle on sale and as these had been purchased at an advance of 25 cents per hundred, and were held firm. The quality of the Michigan cattle was not as good as the westerns, but the small offerings created a good lemand for all, and the Michigan with the westerns all changed hands at an advance of fully 25 cents per hundred on butchers' cattle. Stockers were in fair supply and good demand at rather better rates

than last week, while shipping grades were quiet and at unchanged prices. The following were the

	QUOTATIONS.	
e thin	Good to choice shipping steers, \$6 00	@A7 00
	Bair chinning stoors A 75	@5 25
more	Good to choice butchers's steers 5 25	@6 25
have	Fair butchers' steers 4 20	@4 75
d me	Fair to good mixed butchers' stock. 4 00 Coarse mixed butchers' stock 3 25	25 00 23 75
TT - CE	malle 9 05	A 4 00
TIOH-	Stockers	@4 00
curea	H Dobinson gold Dreleg 14 stockers av	750 lbg

H Robinson sold Drake 14 stockers av 750 lbs at \$3.99.
Webb Bros sold Duff & Regan 26 mixed western butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$3.80.
C Roe sold Duff & Regan 31 mixed western butchers' stock, av 615 lbs at \$4.
Wm Wreford & Co sold McIntire 25 mixed western butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$3.87½.
C Roe sold McGee 19 mixed western butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4.
Campbell sold Duff & Caplis 2 bulls av 910 lbs at \$3.50.
Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid 24 mixed western butchers' stock av 889 lbs at \$4.20: 24 to John

150. Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid 24 mixed western techers' stock av 893 lbs at \$4 20; 24 to John bobinson av 850 lbs at \$4 10, and 5 to John Looseore av 888 lbs at \$4 12%.

Goodworth sold John Robinson 6 fair butchers'

Roe sold Andrews 4 western steers and cows

av 1,112 lbs at \$4 60.

Switzer & Ackley sold Drake 4 feeders av 860 lbs at 4 25, and a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock to Duff & Capils av 822 lbs at \$4.

Goodworth sold Drake 14 stockers av 811 lbs at \$4.
Freeman sold Drake 11 stockers av 633 lbs at
\$3 60, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers'
stock to Duff & Caplis av 962 lbs at the same

price.
Campbell sold Drake 6 stockers av 693 lbs at \$3.75.
Sullivan sold Duff & Caplis 23 mixed western butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4.20.
Wm 'Wreford & Co sold J Wreford 10 mixed western butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$4, and 10 to F Loosemore av 862 lbs at \$3.80.
Judson sold Drake 6 stockers av 663 lbs at \$3.20, and 9 fair butchers' steers to Oberhoff av 883 lbs at \$4.55.

\$4.25.
Beach sold Andrews a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 767 lbs at \$3.80.
Stevens sold Marx 5 fair butchers' heifers av 836 lbs at \$4.
Haywood sold Drake 5 fair butchers' steers av

lbs at \$4.

Haywood sold Drake 5 fair butchers' steers av 1,094 lbs at \$4 50, and 5 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3 70.

Payne sold Andrews a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$4 25.

Stevens sold Drake 10 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3 90.

Haywood sold Drake 10 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3 90.

\$3 90.

Haywood sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 933 lbs at \$3 85, and 3 bulls av 726 lbs at \$3 50.

Van Tuyle sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 685 lbs at \$3 60.

Peach sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock av 677 lbs at \$3 75, and a choice butchers' heifer to Andrews weighing 1,330 lbs at \$5 50.

lbs at \$5 50.

Payne sold Drake 12 feeders av 840 lbs at \$4 10.

Capwell-sold John Robiuson a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$4 75.

Van Tuyle sold Drake 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,057 lbs at \$4 50.

Pardy sold Voight 4 fair butchers' heifers av 782 lbs at \$4 25, and a m xed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 656 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold John Robinson 20 mixed westerns av 900 lbs at \$4 30; 20 to Kammon av 875 lbs at \$4 25; 20 to Audrews av 975 lbs at \$4 50, and 25 to McGee av 876 lbs at \$3 70.

The offerings of sheep numbered 174, against 15 ast week. There is no change in the sheep trade. the demand being limited to a small portion of the

McFadden seld Fitzpatrick 48 av 91 lbs at \$4 25. Switzer & Ackley sold Morey 30 av 81 lbs at \$3 62 \( \) (ooper sold Fitzpatrick 62 av 69 lbs at \$8 40. Capwell sold John Robinson 29 av 78 lbs at \$3 50.

The offerings of hogs numbered 785, against 684

ast week. There was an active demand for hogs. but prices ranged from 15 to 25 cents lower the week. This was owing to a decline in the Buffalo market for Michigan "grassers" of which Brown & Spencer sold Hammond 63 av 191 lbs at \$7 70.

Johnson sold Stevens 63 av 178 lbs at \$7 30. Giddings sold Hammond 70 av 160 lbs at \$7 75. G D Spencer sold Webb Bros 38 av 165 lbs at

\$7.30.

Barber sold Webb Bros 62 av 180 lbs at \$7.60.

Conley sold Webb Bros 81 av 200 lbs at \$7.35.

Scofield sold Webb Bros 45 av 176 lbs at \$7.5.

McFadden sold Hammond 21 av 206 lbs at \$7.65.

Cooper sold Stevens 35 av 149 lbs at \$7.60.

Conley sold Webb Bros 40 av 175 lbs at \$7.50.

Conley sold Webb Bros 50 av 218 lbs at \$7.50.

And 63 av 175 lbs at \$7.60.

Lovewell sold Webb Bros 50 av 177 lbs at \$7.35.

Thayer sold Webb Bros 57 av 179 lbs at \$7.35.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



King's Yards. Monday, August 21, 1882. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 150 head of cattle on sale, a part of which were west ern. The demand was active to the extent of the supply, and prices fully as high, as at the Central Yards on Saturday.
Sullivan sold Fitzpatrick 30 mixed westerns at 680 lbs at \$4 1214, and 25 to Stucker av 873 lbs a

680 lbs at \$4 12½, and 25 to Stucker av 873 lbs at \$3 90.

Platt sold Knoch a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4.

Nichols sold Freeman a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 584 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 fair butchers' stock av 584 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 fair butchers' stock av 584 lbs at \$4 50.

McHugh sold Messmore a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$4 10.

Freeman sold MeGee a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 517 lbs at \$3 50.

Platt sold Herth 3 fair butchers' heifers av 720 lbs at \$4, and 6 to J Wreford av 720 lbs at the same price,

McBride sold McGee a mixed lot of 20 head of coarse butchers' stock av 667 lbs at \$3 50.

Patton sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$4 50, and a bull to Freeman weighing 950 lbs at \$3 50.

McHugh sold Drake 4 good butchers' steers and a bull av 1,004 lbs at \$4 55, and a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock to Marx av 770 lbs at \$4 10.

### Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 28,401, against 27,419 las week. Shipments, 14,485. The market opened up on Monday with a fair supply of cattle and a moderate activity, closing with all sold. Extra steers were quoted at \$7.70@8.00; choice, \$7.35@ 7 90; good, \$6 50@7 20; medium, \$5 25@6 25. Butchers' stock, poor to choice, \$3 50@5 00 scalawags, \$2 50@3 25. Texas, \$8 50@5 25. Stock cattle, \$3@4 25. There was no change in the mar ket on Tuesday, but on Wednesday with unfavor able news from the east, there was a general decline of 10 to 25 cents per handred on the differen grades, and this was followed on Thursday by an ther decline of 10 cents. The market was better on Friday and prices were firmer. On Saturda the market closed firm and steady at the following QUOTATIONS.

Veals—Verass cattle.

100 G7 75

Hogs—Receipts 67,326, against 55,264 last week, Shipments 26,238. The receipts on Monday were of respect ble size, and market fairly active. Poor to choice heavy sold at \$7,70@8 90; \$7,80@8 45 for poor to best light, with skips and culls at \$6,50@7 50. On Tue-day for fair to prime grades the market ruled steady, but inferior lots changed hands at 5 to 10 cents decline. With a large increase in the receipts on Wednesday there was a further decline of 10 cents all around, closing very dull. On Thursday though the receipts were light, sellers were unable to make a clearance, and prices were again lower by 10 cents, making a decline for the week of fully 30 cents per hundred. The market was somewhat better on Friday and Saturday, and closed steady with poor to choice light selling at \$7,50@8 25; inferior to choice heavy, \$7,50@8 75, and skips and culls \$5,75@7 80.

# Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 11.127 head, against 8,874 the previous week. The offerings of cattle on Monday vere lighter than on the first day of last week, and the quality somewhat better. The market for the best grades was better and for others it was un changed. The highest price paid was \$7 65 for load of extra steers. Ordinary shipping cattle ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.60, and light to good me dium steers \$5 50@6 45. Texas steers sold a \$4 25@5 10, and mixed butchers' stock at \$3 25@ 4 50. Stockers ruled steady at \$3 75@4 25 for light to fair, and as high as \$4 50 for good lots The demand was fair on Tuesday, and price omewhat higher, but on Wednesday with a heavy run the market weakened, and the advance was lost. We note sales of 11 Michigan steers av 95 lbs at \$5; 10 do av 934 lbs at \$4 90; 19 do av 1,027 lbs at \$5 55: 20 do av 1.024 lbs at \$5 8746: 6 do as 1,330 lbs at \$5 60; 7 do av 1,154 lbs at \$5 75; 16 do av 1,280 lbs at \$6 95; 16 do av 1,253 lbs at \$6 6 21 stockers av 716 lbs at \$4 40; 28 do av 801 lbs a \$4 30; 13 do av 788 lbs at \$4 25; 93 do av 682 lbs at \$4: 34 do av 777 lbs at \$4 40: 10 do av 724 lbs a

\$3 621/2. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS. 

steers, stags, old cows, light heif-

av 66 lbs at \$6 20.

Hoss.-R-ceipts 19,595, against 20,700 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with a heavy supply and a fair demand. Prices were better than those of one week ago, for corn fed hogs, while grassers were dull and unchanged. The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, and most of the offerings changed hands. Michigan grassers were quoted at \$7 50@8 00, and corn fed Yorkers at \$8 40@8 62, a few choice medium and heavy weights selling at \$8 75@8 95.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

# JOSEPH B. BALLARD, Empire Butter House,

No. 21 Michigan Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.,

will receive on consignment fresh butter, eggs, green and dried fruits. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Sales promptly made.

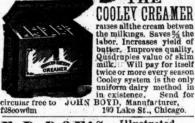
REFERENCE—Michigan Savings Bank. jy95-5m

PUBLIC SALE - OF -SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I will sell at Allerton Farm, Grand Island, seven miles from Buffalo, on Wednesday, 4th of Octo-ber next, about 25 cows, heifers, helfer calves, and one or two bulls, three and two years old, thoroughbred, with pedigrees tracing to imported dams and sires of good milking families. Terms, Cash or approved notes, as may be agreed upon at time of sale. Send for catalogues.

L. F. ALLEN. Buffalo, N. Y. Notice to Farmers in want of a cheap and pow erful STUMP MACHINE.





Illustrated CATALOGUE For Summer of is now ready, sent free to all applicants. A superb stock of Pol-Grown Strawberry Plants. Plant now for Strawberries next Jure. A large and fine stock of the Celebratod Bidvell, Jersey Queen and Seneca Queen. All the new and studard Small Fruits and Grape Vines. Address E. P. ROEL. augeow2t Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PRESS, (hand and power) GRATER, Elevator

**NEARLY 1,000** Percheron - Norman Horses Imported and Bred by

M. W. DUNHAM,



NEARLY 400 NOW ON HAND. The Largest and Most Select Stud eve

SEE MORE FINE SPECIMENS IN A DAY

than one could see in their native country in months.

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